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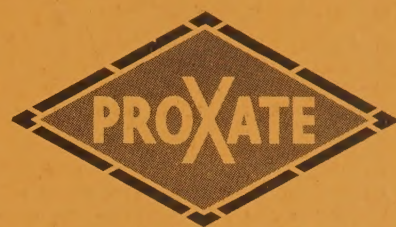
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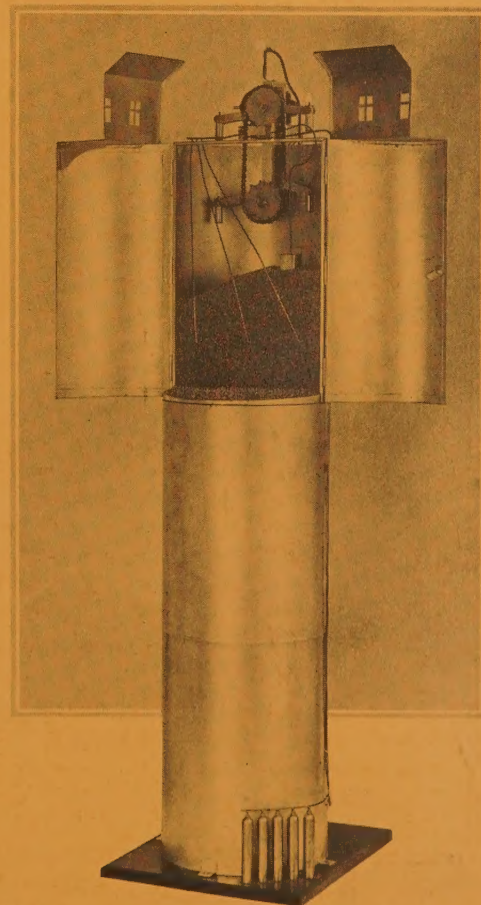
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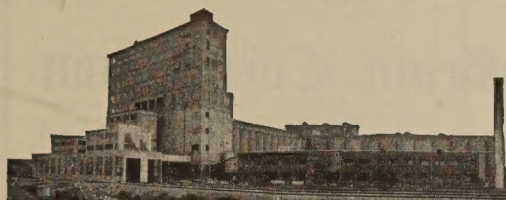
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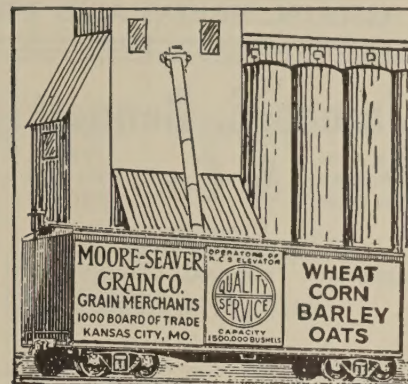
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Larvacide applied	44 lbs.
Rate of grain flow per hour (bu.)	3,000
Date of treatment	Oct. 30
Date of pulling and sampling	Nov. 21
Exposure time (days)	23

Insect Count Prior to Treatment (2-quart samples taken from belt by handfuls every few minutes)	Sample No.	Approx. Live Count
	1	100
	2	50
	3	75
	4	150
	5	22

AFTER

Insect Count at Time of Pulling (2-quart samples taken from belt by handfuls every few minutes)	Date	8 samples drawn. Live Count in 8 Samples
	Nov. 27	0
	Dec. 11	0
Incubation results on above samples drawn at time of pulling (incubating temperature—80°)	Dec. 25	4
	Jan. 8	0
	Jan. 22	0

Inspection of samples drawn at the time of pulling indicated a 100% extermination of insect life and incubation of these samples over a period of two months developed practically no life from the eggs and larvae present in the berries at the time of treatment.

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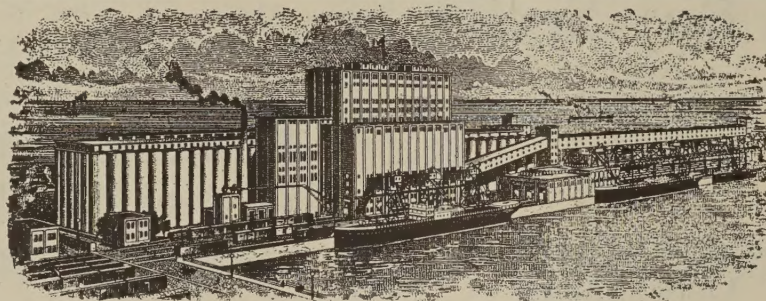
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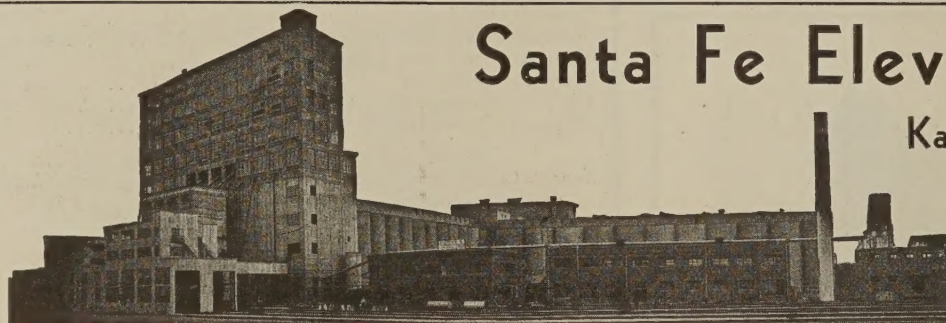
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Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.

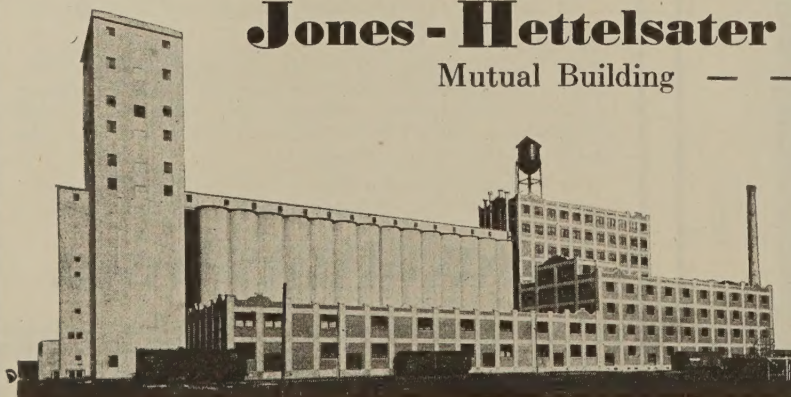
Springfield, Ill.

1,000,000 bus. Elevator

8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill

2 Story Warehouse

designed and constructed by us under a
single contract.



GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

The Barnett & Record Company

DESIGNERS
Grain Elevators

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Mill Buildings

BUILDERS
Industrial Plants

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



WE SPECIALIZE

in Modernizing Country Elevators
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

Safety Sample Envelopes

for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size, 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, 500, \$10.00 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

When in Minneapolis
Stay at

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
connecting.

Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.

W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

To BUY or SELL

RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

**Do you know
that you and
the company
pay for all ac-
cidents and
that a no-acci-
dent record
helps the com-
pany to keep
you employed**

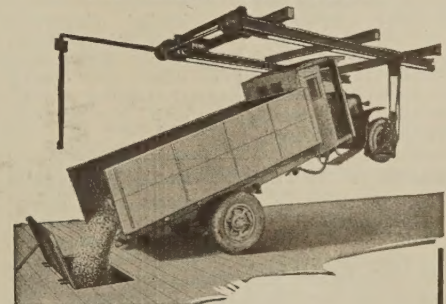
NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

The Grain Trade's

accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

McMillin Truck Dump For Electrical Power



The all-steel overhead dump 3 H.P. Freight Elevator motor with gear reduction assembled in bell of motor. The motor as well as gears, drum, and shaft, are assembled in a welded steel frame. This strength assures ability to stand up under the severest services.

So designed that it requires small space, and is easily installed, the operation safe and under complete control by operator at all times.

The overhead track being swung from the ceiling, and the trolleys not being connected does not interfere with overhead spouting or other spouts or braces in the drive. It can be placed in the majority of driveways with but little if any changes.

Should you not have electrical power, write for information on our belt or hand operated dump.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—20,000 bushel capacity elevator for sale; fine location; good crops. Bargain. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—35,000 bu. elevator for sale; big bean and corn crop growing, only elevator here. Write 73S4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

INDIANA—Good grain elevator for sale or trade in best condition; hammer mill electrically equipped; on Big 4 Ry.; good farming community. Must sell account of health. Chas. I. Gray, Shirley, Indiana.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

OKLA.—12,000 bu. iron-clad elevator and 4-car capacity feed warehouse for sale, in good condition. In corn and oat belt on M. K. & T. R. R. For information write Mrs. A. J. Hargrave, Broken Arrow, Okla.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

RECEIVER'S SALE

WESTERN IOWA—25,000 bushel elevator built in 1932, cribbed, 10 bushel Richardson scale, Monitor cleaner, electrically operated, good office, 15 ton Fairbanks scale, one competitor, about one million bushel shipping point in average year. B. H. Danforth, Temporary Receiver, Blencoe, Iowa.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS WANTED

ILLINOIS elevator wanted, preferably in Central Eastern section. Give capacity, construction, railroad, price or rental, etc. Address 73N1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

ST. CHARLES, MO.—Old, established Flour Mill on two railroads for sale or lease. No other mill nearby. The neighborhood is now harvesting a bumper wheat crop. Splendid dairy country, rich trade territory. Will lease with privilege to purchase. A bargain for someone. J. F. Rauch, St. Charles, Missouri.

SITUATION WANTED

TRAFFIC, CASH GRAIN and country elevator man with 15 years' experience wants new connection. Write 73P4 Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers elevator company; had 15 yrs. exper. grain and sidelines; 9 yrs. at last place; can start any time. 73R4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELEVATOR & MILL MILLWRIGHT, carpenter, machinist, steamfitter and repair man wants position; age 49; best of references. Stanley Mack, 4016 N. Springfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE HAVE AN INTERESTING sales proposition for jobbers, manufacturers' agents, and salesmen calling on the mill and elevtr. trade. Write J. C. Whetstone Mfg. Co., Lima, Ohio.

ILLINOIS—Feed store, elevator, mill and grinding, for sale, well equipped, in Chicago dairy section; owner deceased, stock reduced; must dispose; building can be leased. Mrs. E. F. Meyer, Woodstock, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

RAT POISON

"**RAT LUNCHES**," newly discovered Rat Killer. Safe and ready to use, just lay them out. \$1.00 buys a large package. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Iowa.

SEEDS WANTED

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Buro, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Feed Trade Manual, a reference book for all engaged in the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Contains hundreds of formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country. Data about state feed laws, feedingstuff definitions, weights, ingredient composition and useful facts for the feed industry are also included and indexed. One soiled shelfworn copy, \$1.00 plus postage. Order Feed Manual Special.

Memo of Agreement—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

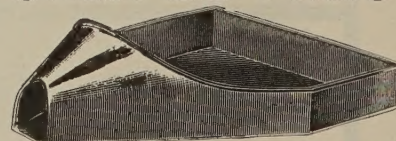
Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Loads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2 3/4 lbs.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9 1/4 x 11 1/2, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2 3/4 lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9 1/2 x 11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10 1/2 x 15 1/2, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8 1/2 x 14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12 x 12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4 1/2 lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8 1/2 x 13 1/2, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2 1/2 lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4 1/2 lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

**Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated**

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

ROLLER MILL—3 pr. high; latest style; 9x12. 73T17 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CORN CRUSHER—Good running order. Write 73T18 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

25-BBL. MIDGET FLOUR mill for sale with scourer, in running condition, \$375 cash. F. E. Gray, Springfield, Mo.

OAT HULLER, Rebuilt, \$248; hulls undried oats, 500 to 1,000 lbs. per hr., 5-h.p., weight 500 lbs. Ross, 2208 1st Ave., S., Seattle, Wash.

ONE ABSOLUTELY new No. 3 Jay Bee Humdinger hammer mill for sale complete—\$375. Western Eng. Co., 713 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Col.

FEED MIXER; ton capacity; used only short time; late style. 73T14 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CRACKED CORN Machine, grader, aspirator, polisher, ton per hr.; cash. 73T13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ATTRITION MILL—24", double runner; guaranteed; cheap for cash. 73T16 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL—Used short time with 30-h.p. motor if wanted. 73T15 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

DOAK SPOUT HOLDER for sale; best on earth for car loading of grain; full information on request. Price \$10.00. Manufactured by E. O. Doak, Albert City, Iowa.

26" ATTRITION MILL for sale with two 30-h.p. motors; Rosco Oat Huller, Clipper Seed Cleaner, Coal Conveyor, Hammer Mill, 25-h.p. Oil Engine and other machinery. Send us your inquiries. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, O.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW Prices—6 Rotary Steam Tube Driers, similar Louisville type. For feed and grain drying in present scarcity. Quick action.

Consolidated Products Company, Inc.,
14-17 Park Row, New York City.

COMPLETE ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT for sale cheap, including Invincible Double Receiving Grain Cleaner & Separator, 4-Roll Feed Mill, elevator legging, shafting and hangers, pulleys, sprockets and chain, shaft coupling, boxing, etc. Write for complete list, description and prices to A. Brown, Exchange Floor, Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

24" Dreadnaught with 40-h.p. motor; all sizes and makes of belt driven attrition mills; 3 pr. high Noye, Allis and Sprout, Waldron 9x24 roller mills; Gruendler and Jay Bee Hammer Mills; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scales; dial scales; hopper scales; Monarch cracked corn grader, size B; No. 39 clipper; No. 16 clipper, No. 3 Monitor receiving separator; No. 6 Invincible cleaners; pulleys all sizes; Clark power shovel; 25 and 50-bbl. midget mills; elevators all sizes; motors, oil engines; corn shellers; cob crushers; corn crackers; corn crackers and polishers; corn cutters and graders; horizontal and vertical batch mixers; Gedge Gray mixers; 1 Cold Molasses Mixer, belt driven. Everything for the elevator and feed mill. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

What have you?

FOR SALE
An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
CHICAGO, ILL.

readers who would like to know.
Tell them thru a "For Sale &
Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per
type line.

SCALES WANTED

ONE TRUCK TYPE Scale Wanted, 10, 15 or 20 ton capacity, must be bargain. Corray Bros., Urbana, Ill.

FAIRBANKS OR HOWE large truck or dump scale wanted; must be guaranteed to be in good condition. McMahon Co., Rapid City, S. D.

MACHINES WANTED

ONE TO THREE-ton motor powered flour freight elevator wanted. Palecek Mills, Enid, Okla.

CORN SHELLER, Elevator and cleaner wanted; state size and condition; will pay cash 73T2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SMALL CARTER DISC cleaner wanted; must be in good condition and priced low. Markuson Grain & Bean Co., Edgar, Mont.

32 OR 40-H.P. FAIRBANKS-MORSE gasoline engine wanted, also one 50,000-lb. hopper scale and one 12 bus. automatic scale. Address 73T4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines. Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

RUBBER BELTING FOR SALE

FOR SALE CHEAP—2 rubber bucket belts 5 ply, 11 inches wide and 160 ft. long each, with 10 in. x 7 in. buckets attached, used very little. Farmers Grain & Coal Co., Green Valley, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

The Federal Octopus

By Sterling E. Edmunds

A survey of the destruction of Constitutional Government and of civil and economic liberty in the United States and the rise of an all-embracing bureaucratic despotism.

Mr. Edmunds says:

"In the place of our peculiar dual system of free government, founded by the fathers to restore their newly-won liberty to them and to their posterity forever—with the federal government bound down by the 'chains' of the Constitution, and the people in their states retaining in themselves all other powers, and governing themselves as autonomous members of the Union in all domestic concerns—we observe that, through three decades of progressive usurpation, the 'chains' of the Constitution have been broken and the powers of the federal government have become practically absolute; that, like a giant octopus at Washington, it has wormed its numberless tentacles around every city and every county, around every hamlet and every home in the land, crushing out civil liberty and self-government, and through the taxing suckers of its ugly prototype, draining the life from all property, from all trade and from all industry."

This volume is a scholarly and intelligibly presented history of the violent change which has taken place in our government, of which every tax-paying and every thinking citizen should inform himself.

Book is paper bound, 122 pages, \$1.00 per copy plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

A-L-L A-B-O-A-R-D

I. C. R. R.

YOU are cordially invited and urgently requested to join Grain and Feed Dealers of the nation on their

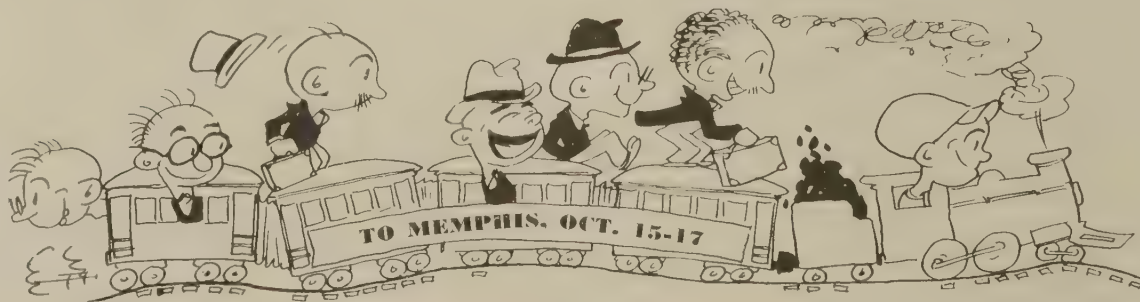
MEMPHIS CONVENTION SPECIAL

Leaving Chicago at 6:15 P. M. Sunday, October 14th, via the Illinois Central, —the *Convention Road*. (Connection from St. Louis Leaving 11:25 P. M.)

I. C. R. R.

SPECIAL equipment, ample sleeping accommodations for everyone, choice of St. Louis or Chicago direct routes on the return trip, low-cost 15-day tickets allowing stop-overs and side-trips, and a virtual three-day pre - convention holiday in which to see the "Fair" at Chicago, not to mention a most attractive convention program at Memphis, all combine to make this trip of intense interest and importance to you!

GO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION WAY!



FOR RESERVATIONS ON THIS NATIONAL GRAIN & FEED DEALERS "SPECIAL," WRITE OR WIRE
PRESIDENT GEORGE E. BOOTH, 2200 BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO, TODAY

Yours for a Big and Successful Convention and Convention "Special"

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM

Daylight Trains Leave Chicago at 9:30 A. M., and St. Louis at 1:20 P. M.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

SECONDHAND portable mills are being offered at such ridiculous prices, the natural conclusion is that the traveling feed mill has proved a complete failure. If any operator of stationary feed mills still experiences difficulty in competing with the irresponsible portables we will be pleased to know of it.

EVIDENTLY winter wheat farmers have decided to increase their acreage and reject all bonus offerings of the AAA for 10% acreage reduction as reports from many sections of plantings indicate a marked increase. Wheat growers generally bitterly resent the attempts of the bureaucrats to regulate or limit their farm activities.

REVIVAL of trade in foreign countries has been marked during the past two years and with diminishing world's supply of grains there appears some hope of finding an outlet for the decreased United States surplus. With the vital grain surplus problem solved farm prosperity will return if the markets are freed from further bureaucratic tinkering.

HOPEFUL prognosticators who dare to venture a prediction on next winter's weather insist the temperature will drop so low and remain below zero so long that ear worms, chinch bugs and grasshoppers will be exterminated, so humanity will not be deprived of food next year unless the AAA orders all acreage planted to hickory nuts.

CROP CONTROL by bureaucratic compulsion may seem entirely desirable by its impractical proponents, but the farmers, the weatherman and market demand will always exercise a greater influence on production. The wild theorists from Dreamland may feel the urgent need of more government sinecures, but their establishment always has and always will harm more than help grain growers.

A DEFECTIVE manlift in an Illinois elevator recently dropped an industrious workman who had just completed a Sunday repair job sixty feet. While his grasping the rope of the manlift broke the force of his fall, he received such injuries as will detain him at home for some time to come. The safety devices of the modern manlift make it so much more desirable than the early inventions along this line, none can afford to tolerate the oldtime hazardous equipment.

THE largest grain pool in South Africa, hailed as a great success since its organization in 1908 and disposing of the product of 22 co-operative societies representing 14,000 members, has failed. The pool, known as the Central Agency, was forced into liquidation after a loss of \$1,000,000 thru defaults on sales of corn for export, when the price advanced. Instead of delivering to their pool the farmers went around it to sell to outside speculators at much higher prices. In other words, the individual member was not willing to suffer loss thru the poor judgment of the pool management. Many of the local co-operative societies are now satisfied it pays better to sell to the highest bidder, whoever that may be, rather than trust the sale of their crops to any remote central agency.

THE RATE increase requested by the railroad companies will present a difficult problem to the administration, as the increase will increase the spread between what the farmer gets and the consumer pays, just as exorbitant taxes are unduly increasing the spread. In the event of an increase how will the rail carriers be protected from the cut-throat competition of the government's own Inland Waterways Corporation?

THE CHARGE of \$1 for issuing an order B/L proposed by the railroad companies is indefensible. Water carriers do not charge for Bs/L. The B/L is a receipt for the goods to which the shipper is entitled just the same as in any other transaction involving the transfer of property. The law requires the B/L; and no more clerical work is involved in the order than the straight B/L. Grain organizations should join the feed and flour manufacturers in protest.

THE PROPOSED reduction in our wheat acreage of 9,000,000 acres caused considerable unrest among the millers and bakers, so that the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture's Bulletins calling for a 24% cut in the consumption of wheat flour found them in anything but a receptive mood. In fact the manufacturers affected as well as the wheat growers are developing a high fever of antagonism to any planning of agricultural activities by swivel chair autocrats. Farmers still have confidence in their own ability to manage their own affairs without bureaucratic supervision or control.

PROFITEERING at the expense of either producers or consumers is non-existent in the grain business, contrary to the allegations of those who persist in demanding legislation restricting trading in grain on the exchanges. One concern with a capital of \$1,000,000 lost \$662,503 on its grain transactions during the 12 months ending June 30, 1934, proving that margins of profit are so small in the terminal markets no saving can be effected by regulating the exchanges or putting the government into the grain business. The experienced men of real ability operating the private grain firms have so whittled down the expenses that the handling of grain exacts less of the consumer's dollar than the merchandising of any other commodity.

THE SECRETARY of agriculture is credited with having stated on several occasions that he favors creating "normal granaries" as a means of regulating surplus stocks of grain and to enable farmers to market their products so as to obtain the best returns. This Farm Board policy is contrary to the history of prices. The record is that farmers who sell as soon after harvest as convenient realize more for their crops than those who hold, as an average of a number of years. The controlling factor is that grains are harvested in some part of the world every month in the year, and the farmer who holds is simply adding to the supply that comes on the market when a grower on another part of the earth's surface is harvesting. For example, should Canada hold her wheat six months until Argentina also is ready to sell?

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 26, 1934

AS THE CODE Authority for the Retail Solid Fuel Industry has resigned who will collect the assessments and enforce the code?

GRAIN BOUGHT right is half sold. While chronic overbidders generally recognize this fact, they hesitate to be guided by experience.

GRAIN buyers have less excuse than ever to advance money to farmers, what with the multiplicity of sources of government easy money.

INVALIDITY of the new federal farm mortgage moratorium law found by the federal court in Maryland to be unconstitutional will improve the farmer as a credit risk, not alone on the real estate but indirectly on chattel mortgages covering grain.

GRAIN BUYERS would experience less difficulty in obtaining the delivery of grain bought from growers if they would always insist upon each formal contract for purchase or sale of grain being signed by both parties and a copy of the agreement held by each. Written evidence of the purchase makes it somewhat embarrassing for grower to deny sale even tho the market does advance.

STAGING A DEBATE on the advisability of storing grain in tanks in times of plenty as attempted recently by orators at Huron, S. D., is ridiculous in view of the well settled fact it is most profitable for growers in the long run to sell grain right after harvest.

THAT \$500 reward for evidence leading to the conviction of anyone guilty of burning a grain elevator insured by the Grain & Mill Mutuals is giving some of the pyromaniacs the jitters, so arson will not be a pleasing pastime with them for sometime to come.

THE RESOLUTION favoring a continuation of corn and hog control was adopted at Kansas City recently by a meeting in which a few producers were completely dominated by county agents, college extension agents, chairmen of county corn-hog ass'ns and others who expect to draw a salary from the government for telling the farmer how to mind his own business.

APPLICATION of the expected reduced rate only to hay, and stover or fodder will work a hardship to those sections needing grains for drouth relief, such as Texas, where the state railroad commission, recognizing the farmer's needs has inaugurated intrastate reduced rates on grain to the drouth areas. If due care is taken to safeguard the reduced rates against abuse it would seem proper to extend the reductions to include grains.

AN ELEVEN year old boy was so badly injured in a Lamar, Colo., elevator recently that his life was despaired of, and of course the elevator operator was blamed altho he may not have known of the boy's presence until the accident occurred. A "*No Admittance*" sign at every grain elevator entrance would save some limbs and occasionally a life. Its display would at least bear evidence to elevator operator's desire to keep children out of danger. All business should be transacted in the office.

CHOICE, HEAVY, clean oats and barley promise to command unusual premiums before the next crop is planted, in fact the scarcity of all field seeds of quality is so alarming the U. S. Dept. of Agri. is establishing new agencies for collecting and distributing seeds to barren districts. The introduction of new varieties grown in southern latitudes will often produce disappointing results when planted in the north. Country grain buyers who receive pure varieties of grain adapted to their neighborhoods should clean and grade for sale to their farmer patrons next spring.

COUNTRY GRAIN buyers who attempt to purchase grain on a cent or even two cents a bushel do not expect to realize any profit from their purchase, but, of course, they wouldn't think of violating Section 3 of Article 7 of the Country Elevator Code. The conviction of conservative shippers is that anyone attempting to operate on such a narrow margin is guided by one purpose, to shut out a weak competitor. Cut-throat competition has ruined many country grain merchants, but seldom have such practices helped to establish them more firmly in business. If the service rendered grain growers is not worth a safe margin then it should be discontinued.

Absence of Carrying Charges

The present crop year is anomalous in many respects and in none more so than in the absence of carrying charges on cash grain when sold for the May delivery.

A year ago May wheat sold at a premium of 8 cents over the September delivery, now the cash and the future are selling at the same price.

A year ago May oats sold at 7 cents over September, this year the May is actually at a discount of 1½ cents under September.

Barley represents the extreme in the abnormal condition. A year ago the May sold 10 cents over the September, while now the May is 8 cents under.

The elevator men thus far are not shedding any tears over this situation. Having followed the standard practice of buying the cash, filling their houses, and selling the distant future when the crop first came on the market they have been gratified at the strength displayed by the cash they owned and pleased at the reluctance of the May to advance.

The warehousemen are sitting pretty and will continue to have a profit in sight as long as cash grain can be merchandised at the premiums now ruling. The point is that the cash grain **MUST** be merchandised. 'Twere folly to hold to delivery day.

The Folly of Using Fake Fumigants

So many effective fumigants are now offered by large corporations of full responsibility, grain handlers can devise no excuse for patronizing irresponsible peddlers whose solutions are of unknown value and of unknown risks.

Some of these nomads have delivered so-called weevil killer that cost users several hundred dollars in addition to the cash paid the peddler. Kerosene will not kill weevil except by drowning and it should not be used even tho a fancy price has been paid the peddler for it. Several shippers who have been lured into using this poor substitute have been discounted heavily because of objectionable odors on their grain.

Misinformed entomologists have given out a lot of bad advice on treating grain for weevil infestation, and many farmers as well as some grain dealers have used kerosene with greater damage to their grain than if they had done everything to encourage the weevil.

Dr. H. H. Shepard, division of entomology, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., is credited with advocating, "Before threshing time, empty grain bins should be thoroughly swept and sprayed with kerosene. All cracks should be thoroughly treated. Ordinary kerosene is not recommended, but instead an extra refined deodorized kerosene should be used. The fire hazard in using kerosene is not nearly so great as with gasoline, which is sometimes used."

Such treatment is inadvisable even tho all of the grain was intended for seed, or the AAA's ghost parade. While a thoro cleaning of grain bins will always dispose of some grain infesting insects, and remove the dirt they love, kerosene or gasoline will contribute no relief, but spraying any building with either of these inflammable fluids will greatly multiply its fire

hazards and void most of the fire insurance policies.

Timid entomologists seem to have been much alarmed of late lest humanity be exterminated by the destructive swarms of food and animal consuming insects. This is because they are still ignorant of many recent developments by commercial chemists of powerful fumigants that leave the food consuming insects small chance of attaining permanent abode in any food handling plant. The standing and responsibility of these prominent corporations is of itself a guarantee of the effectiveness of the fumigants they are now offering; the use of any cheap substitute is a waste of time and money.

Protesting Payment of Coal Code Assessment

Recognizing the injustice of assessing country elevator operators, general merchants and others handling various sidelines for each line of merchandise carried, the National Recovery Administration in the early days of its existence ruled that no merchant should pay an assessment to more than one Code Authority and that should be to the authority of the line of business represented by the major interest of his various lines of business. Under that ruling, country elevator men were given to understand that they were free from assessments or regulations for their sidelines, and all were content to pay the small assessment asked by the Country Elevator Code Authority, namely, three dollars per year.

However, the Retail Solid Fuel Code Authority had a desire to dominate that industry with a large and expensive organization, and it assessed all coal dealers on a tonnage basis that would provide a large fund for enforcing all of the rules and regulations of its code. This authority wielded unusual influence and before the NRA awoke to the many interests affected, it was induced by the Coal Code Authority to issue an administrative order exempting the Retail Solid Fuel Industry from the administrative order X36, limiting assessments for the enforcement of code regulations to the major industry of each merchant.

That order, which is published in "Letters," this number, stirred up a hornet's nest with the result that all trade organizations representing grain dealers, feed dealers, millers, lumber merchants and several other lines joined in a vigorous protest against any order which should permit assessments of merchants for more than one line of business. Notwithstanding the vigorous protests against the reversal of its position against dual assessments, the NRA has not seen fit to cancel or amend its Administrative Order 280-36.

However, the sufferers have not given up the fight and country elevator operators who are paying the unreasonable assessment of the Coal Code Authority, are marking their checks "Paid under Protest."

If the NRA can justify a heavy coal assessment of merchants of many lines with whom coal is a small sideline, then some merchants will be forced to abandon their sidelines in order to escape the heavy assessments and the rigid regulations of merchandising lines which are a small part of their business. Doubtless it will pay to continue to fight against this unreasonable dual assessment, and everyone should avail himself of every opportunity to protest against this unfair exaction.

The Local Carpenter's Muddle

One Western grain company had overwhelming confidence in the construction ability of local carpenters who recently completed the erection of what was intended to form a modern elevator.

After the house was erected it became necessary to make a number of changes because the carpenters had no knowledge of the requirements of the various mechanical equipment recommended by traveling salesmen who found an opportunity to increase their sales record. The result was very disappointing to the operators. In fact, it became necessary to call in an elevator engineer to replace some of the machinery and line up the rest of it before it would run, and when they were able to take in grain, the settling of the house buckled the iron siding so badly most of it had to be re-nailed so as to allow for telescoping.

The completed elevator will never prove entirely satisfactory altho its cost is already in excess of what many experienced elevator engineers would have asked to erect a modern elevator with a number of new, desirable features not now included in the plant.

The elevator which is well planned before construction starts is conveniently arranged, economically erected and efficiently operated without excessive expenditure for either power or labor.

Penny Splitting Buyers

While chain stores and large department stores often swell their sales by quoting prices at 99 cents or other cuts a penny or two below a round figure, merchants who deal in feeds, coal, lumber and other elevator sidelines seldom attempt to lure trade through the medium of prices that are apparently cut.

Grain buyers invariably work on such a narrow margin that if they did cut their bid for grain one-half cent and thereby swell their volume of purchases, the final result would be an increased loss. So many of them have bought and shipped grain at a loss through the years, the wonder is they do not lower their bids and insist on having a living margin or else turn all of the grain over to their high bidding neighbors.

It is not often that we have heard of grain buyers raising their bids one-half cent, but some buyers overly anxious to obtain round lots of grain recently have been guilty of raising their own bids a fraction of a cent and in one case it started a fight that cost them and their neighbors many times the half cent.

Dealers would be far better off if when needing a few hundred bushels to complete a carload they would give the advance price to a competitor for enough grain to expedite the shipment. Splitting pennies to get a farmer's crop not only destroys the farmer's confidence in the bids of established buyers, but often starts an overbidding contest that extends to adjoining counties.

The grain buyer's margin is seldom in keep-

ing with the service he renders, but the principal reason he has been so poorly paid is his overeagerness to handle a large volume. Greater vigilance and the abandonment of fractions in bids would help to insure the grain merchants meager profit, all of which he is more than entitled to receive.

The Feed Miller's Opportunity

The protracted drought, the chinch bugs, the grasshoppers, the ear worms and the A.A.A. cooperated most zealously in reducing the production of all crops. In fact the 1934 harvest of our various feed crops is not over 63 per cent of their five year average, so feeders of most sections will experience much difficulty in obtaining either the quantity or quality of feeds needed to carry on their usual operations.

What to feed and where to get it? will be the daily worry of the feeders for the next nine months, so the feed grinder and mixer who gives the most intelligent study to the feeding value of the various feeds and ingredients obtainable should find a ready market for all he can produce.

A survey of his immediate trade territory to determine the prospective demand should disclose to the local feed mixer what he will need in the form of supplements and concentrates to eke out forage crops the government officials are so urgently asking farmers to seed.

For the centralized manufacturers of mixed feeds there is hope in the higher prices that permit shipments to a wider trade area. Willingly or unwillingly feeders are paying more for feed. According to the government report poultrymen are paying 33 per cent more for the poultry ration than a year ago, altho the chickens are bringing them only 16 per cent more.

According to the September report of Bureau of Agricultural Economics all feed crops are very short as compared with the average for five years, 1927-31 inclusive, and the carry-over of no grain was large enough to make up this year's deficiency. The figures portray a most alarming picture for the feeders but hold out a positive promise of sure reward for the enterprising grinders and dealers who hustle about and provide a supply for the needy. The Government's figures follow:

	1934 Crops	Average 1927-1931
Rye (bus.)	17,300,000	40,900,000
Barley (bus.)	123,000,000	270,000,000
Wheat (bus.)	491,000,000	886,000,000
Corn (bus.)	1,485,000,000	2,516,000,000
Oats (bus.)	546,000,000	1,187,000,000
Sorghum (bus.)	53,900,000	94,000,000
Alfalfa hay (tons).....	19,500,000	23,600,000
All hay (tons).....	50,700,000	72,300,000

The feed grinder whose plant is equipped to reduce to desired degree of fineness and to mix all kinds of ingredients in the exact proportions required by favored formulas is in a most advantageous position to profit by the scarcity. A little local advertising should help to attract many new customers to his elevator. Taking everything into consideration the feeding season of 1934-35 promises to be a banner year for the alert grinder and dealer.

Elevator Side Track Must Be Maintained by Railroad Co.

In 1900 an elevator was built at Derby, Ill., on the N. Y., C. & St. L. R. R., and on June 13, 1928, acquired by Lawson Tjardes, who took possession and offered the railroad company \$5 to \$20 as the annual rent, which was refused, the company tendering him a lease calling for \$103.80 per annum, including rental of 270 feet of switch track at 36 cents a foot. The lease reserved to the railroad company the right to use the switch track.

Tjardes refused to pay any amount for the use of the switch track.

The railroad company demanded possession of the premises March 28, 1931, and next day started a suit for forcible entry and detainer in the Circuit Court of Ford County. This suit was never tried.

Tjardes in June, 1931, filed a complaint with the Illinois State Commerce Commission, which ordered the railroad company to maintain the switch at its own expense.

The Circuit Court held that Tjardes was a trespasser and therefore the State Commission had no jurisdiction to enter the order.

In 1930, 41 cars were shipped from the elevator, and before that an average of 50 cars annually, and when the case came before the commission 25 cars had been shipped in 1931.

Tjardes took an appeal to the Supreme Court of Illinois, which on June 30, 1934, decided in his favor, reversing the decision of Judge Peter Murphy of the Ford Circuit Court and confirming the order of the Commerce Commission. The Commerce Commission did not pass on the amount of rent, but is retaining jurisdiction for further orders.

The Supreme Court calls attention to Sec. 41 of Smith-Hurd Rev. Statutes, 1933, which provides that whenever the Commission, after hearing on complaint, shall find that the rates or other charges demanded by any public utility for any service or in connection therewith, or the rules, regulations or practices affecting such rates or other charges, are unjust or unreasonable, the Commission shall determine the just and reasonable rates or other charges, rules, regulations, or practices, and fix same by order. "The Commission therefore," the Supreme Court said, "had jurisdiction of the subject-matter, and by the complaint and answer it acquired jurisdiction of the parties. The record presents no question other than that of the jurisdiction of the Commission. The trial court erred in holding that the Commission was without jurisdiction."—191 N. E. Rep. 305.

DISTRIBUTORS of hay, feedstuffs and grain in the drouth areas should have the privilege of using the half-rate on feedstuffs, when thru suitable accounting and check it is made certain that the freight goes only to those in need, as the majority of those needing these commodities are not in a position to buy in carload lots.

The habit of viewing things cheerfully, and of thinking about life hopefully, may be made to grow up in us like any other habit.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Stamp Protection Against Liens?

Grain & Feed Journals: We would like to know how to word a rubber stamp for the backs of grain checks so endorsement by farmer will protect us against liens and incumbrances on grain we buy.—Westbrook Grain Co., Millington, Ill.

Ans.: By a rubber stamp endorsement signed by seller representing that grain is free from all liens seller is liable in damages in civil suit and also to prosecution for obtaining money under false pretences, if false. Such a stamp may read as follows:

"Accepted in full payment for my grain, which is free from all liens."

Owner.

The fact that a grain buyer is known to require such endorsement will deter crooks from attempting to victimize him. The indorsed check is evidence proving the misrepresentation.

Rate Fixed by Date of Origin

Grain & Feed Journals: We bought two cars of corn shipped from the Nebraska-Iowa elevator at Omaha, Nebr., July 17 and 18, 1934.

The rate on this corn was 12c and with one-third off account drought, we paid 8c.

Now the Wabash railroad is calling for the full rate on this corn, claiming it originated at Bartlett, Iowa, June 20, 1933, thereby not coming under the drought ruling. Why aren't we entitled to the drought rate from Omaha to Norborne?—B. F. Kingscheid & Bros., Norborne, Mo.

Ans.: The drought rate did not go into effect until June 4, 1934; and on shipments originating in the country prior to that date the full rate applies.

Under the law the application of all rates on grain is dependent upon the date of origin in the country. Altho loaded out of an Omaha elevator in July the shippers used old billing not entitled to the reduced rate, in this case a year old.

Mixing Calcium Chloride for Water Barrels?

Grain & Feed Journals: There appeared in your publication some time ago a formula for mixing calcium chloride in barrels to be used as fire extinguishers. We are unable to put our hands on the copy at this time and we will be grateful if you will tell us what this formula was.—Badger Pop Corn Co., Waterloo, Wis.

Ans.: The following table gives the correct amount of calcium chloride to prevent freezing of the solution at various temperatures:

	Calcium Chloride per gallon.
18 degrees above zero.....	2 pounds
Zero	3 pounds
10 degrees below zero	3½ pounds
18 degrees below zero	4 pounds
40 degrees below zero	5 pounds

To prepare the solution place the proper amount of calcium chloride in the barrel, add hot water, and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Then fill the barrel with water. If metal barrels with soldered seams are used add two pounds of ordinary lime to each barrel to prevent corrosion of the solder. The solution does not rust iron as salt water does. Calcium chloride may be secured from any large chemical supply house. Specify the grade of calcium chloride known as commercial 75%.

Assessment Under Coal Code?

Grain & Feed Journals: In the Journals of Aug. 8, page 94, we note answer to an inquiry relative to code assessment on each ton of coal.

This matter has come up in our business and the divisional code authority in our territory has demanded that we pay the assess-

ment and has enclosed us a copy of Bulletin No. 14-37.

Due to our small organization, we employ less than three regular employes, we are not operating under NRA schedule, but if we pay the coal assessment and fill out and sign the certificate of compliance we would then, as we see it, automatically become under the provisions of the NRA?—J. M. DeLashmutter & Sons, Woodbine, Md.

Ans.: Signing the certificate of compliance puts the signer under code.

Members of the country elevator industry are subject to the coal assessment when handling coal; but the National Grain Code Authority has filed a protest against the coal code assessment for country elevator operators, and it may be canceled by the NRA.

Iowa Grain and Feed Dealers Hold District Autumn Party

By ARTHUR G. TORKELSON

Golf, bridge and other afternoon games preceded the district Autumn Party of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at the Country Club House at Jefferson, Ia., Sept. 12, attended by around 75 dealers. Dinner was served by the Baptist Ladies Aid Society and an orchestra entertained during the banquet and for dancing after the evening business session.

A songfest followed dinner, led by Frank Sage of Omaha, which included a specialty number by the Omaha delegation.

Elmer Milligan, Jefferson grain man, acted as toastmaster.

W. H. Harter, who is managing the newly constructed grain and soy bean plant at Des Moines for the Kellogg Grain & Elevator Corp., addressed his attentive listeners on several of the more pertinent phases of the soy bean business.

Sec'y D. O. Milligan, Des Moines, also spoke briefly.

After all this seriousness the order was given to "strike up the band," and the fun began. J. Burnett of Dallas Center led two groups in an old time square dance, which was quite entertaining. Broom dances, circle two steps, etc., kept the merriment at peak pitch until the affair broke up at midnight.

Among those present were: E. Witter, Dawson; F. W. Peterson and wife, Berkely; D. O. Milligan and wife, J. C. Lake, M. A. Swanson, A. V. Tischer, Wm. Sievert and W. E. Copeland of Lamson Bros. & Co., W. H. Harter and Mr. Sandberg, all of Des Moines; L. H. Adams and H. J. Mighell and wives, Lake City; E. E. Wentz and wife, Lanesboro; Lee Davis and wife, Farnhamville; W. Lowry and wife, Boxholm; Messrs. and Mmes. Garland and Clark, Jamaica; Chas. Craig and son, Mitchellville; O. A. Anderson and wife, E. L. Patterson and wife, Frank Milligan and sons, Elmer Milligan and wife, and Miss Bertha Rutter, all of Jefferson; V. E. Danielson, Luther; W. C. Walker and wife, and Leon Douglass and wife of E. W. Bailey & Co., Boone; Arthur G. Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co., C. A. Bulpitt and wife, and Ed Dwyer and wife, all of Fort Dodge; Chet Gifford and wife, Nevada; L. Sill and wife, Paton; J. H. Burnett and wife, Dallas Center; Chas. Douglass, E. W. Bailey & Co., and G. A. Dabinett and wife, federal supervisor, Cedar Rapids; M. Eggness and wife, Calender; and Dean Baldrige, Cooper; and a number of line house delegates representing either the Milligan Co. or the Clark Brown Grain Co.

From Omaha came Chas. Carey, W. S. Hart, Earl Miller and wife, F. Sage of Bartlett Frazier Co., and Harry Clark, Chief Grain Inspector and Weighmaster.

Reward Paid for Arson Conviction

On June 6, this year, the office of the Rock Island Elevator at Canton, Kansas, was set on fire. During the night a suspect, Mr. Lee Wright, was picked up, and he later confessed to having set fire to the elevator in an attempt to cover a garage fire which had been started at the same time.

A reward of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) has just been paid by the Association of Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies to the men who caused the arrest and confession.

Terminal Elevator Operators to Resist Pooling

The recommendation that the railroad companies pool and operate their own grain elevators in the terminal markets, contained in J. A. Little's report to Co-ordinator Eastman and published in some detail on page 182 of the Journals Sept. 12, will be opposed by the grain companies now operating these elevators under lease.

Operators of railroad owned elevators at Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee and other terminals have formed the Leased Elevator Ass'n and retained Benjamin F. Goldstein, the Chicago attorney who has had experience as counsel in the grain marketing investigation, as counsel to represent them in any proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Goldstein states that the new ass'n will attempt to show that the present leasing arrangements are fair and that railroad management of the elevator business is impracticable. A change would disrupt the present marketing, machinery for the distribution of grain, he said.

Free Storage an Easy Road to Bankruptcy

In the annals of elevator history, 1934 will probably lead with the greatest list of casualties ever caused by the destructive practice of free storage. In the central states where the well-meaning benevolence of the country grain dealers permitted the vicious practice to gain its greatest foothold a count of the casualties would prove astounding.

The amounts involved in the failures run \$20,000, \$30,000, \$40,000 on up to \$80,000, apparently limited only by the extent of the territory and the volume of grain raised.

The reasons rest mainly on the almost unprecedented low prices for grain that prevailed from 1930 to the spring of 1933, and the kindness of grain dealers who did not have the heart to ask a farmer to sell his grain at such prices.

This attitude was woefully absent from the hearts of the owners of stored grain when they came in on the rising markets of 1933 and 1934 and demanded settlement. Lack of sufficient storage room had made it necessary to ship out the grain; failure to hedge against farmers' grain sold had left the elevators with no protection against rising prices; bank failures and current expenses had eaten up much of the money that had materialized from the sales.

The news columns of the Journals disclose an appalling number of changes in management and changes in ownership that is directly attributable to giving free storage. These disasters alone should be sufficient to induce every country elevator operator to abide by the provisions against free storage of grain set forth in the Code for Country Elevators.

Do the farmers, all of whom are paying the 30 cents processing tax on wheat, realize that the proceeds are pooled and used in part to reimburse Pacific Northwest growers for their loss on wheat exported?

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Purkoff Wheat Turned Hard

Grain & Feed Journals: This season has done something to Purkoff wheat. Normally this variety grades mixed, but this year it is nearly all hard.

This year was exceptionally dry during the wheat growing season, which is thought to have had the hardening effect.

This wheat now makes an excellent grade of flour and a fine loaf of bread in local grindings.—Kelly Hall, Jamestown Elevator, Jamestown, Ind.

Protest Coal Code Assessment

Grain & Feed Journals: The Retail Solid Fuel Code Authority was granted power to assess grain elevators handling coal, under an exemption to Order X-36. But this exemption is meeting with a powerful attack from the elevator interests. Strong protests have been filed by the elevator associations and the legal counsel of our Code Authority has prepared and filed a brief against allowing the Coal Code to assess grain dealers.

One elevator writes that his Coal Code assessment is \$10.50 and not paid, while he only pays \$3.00 to the Grain Dealers Code Authority. His coal business amounted to \$4,900. His grain business to \$47,600. Every grain man is entitled to resist payment of the Coal Code assessment until the decision is given on our protest. We must defeat this exemption if possible as the codes governing other elevator sidelines are trying to get like exemptions and assess grain elevator operators.

The flour millers have reason to protest the Coal Code Assessment also. One miller reported that his assessment of the milling code was about \$40.00. The Coal Code levy was over \$200.00 and the coal with other side lines amounted to only one-fourth of his total business.—J. N. Campbell, Sec'y, Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Omaha.

Our Modern Joseph

Grain & Feed Journals: Once upon a time there lived in the state where the tall corn grows a lad who went to Sunday school where he learned the story of Joseph. The story made a deep impression on the youthful mind of Henry, who came to be known as King Henry III; and he said to himself "If I ever get a chance to hit that thing I will hit it hard."

Joseph had gained the confidence of the king of Egypt, who authorized him to build granaries and buy up all the grain during years of plenty against the time of need, in an interpretation of the king's dream.

It came to pass as Joseph had forecast; and when the seven years of drouth and crop failure came Egypt lived in peace and plenty and provided relief for nations around.

When our Henry III came into power he was so impressed by the surplus represented by the fine large ears of corn and the seven fat cows, that, lacking the foresight of Joseph, he declared that the only proper thing was to reduce. When the seven poor, thin cows and the seven dried up nubbins loomed up he thought we should build elevators and storage room.

With long time planning and control he thinks we are sure to hit it right sooner or later. The moral is not to worry about a surplus. The real time to worry is when we have a famine.—B. F. Vorhes, Des Moines, Ia.

Farmers Refinancing

Grain & Feed Journals: Many farmers of this section are refinancing their sealed corn, where they wish to continue to hold it. Bank loans are more easily obtained now with corn as security. Farmers prefer local bank loans without strings to government loans, and government red tape.—M. J. Leach, Rankin, Ill.

Protest Payment of Coal Code Assessment

Grain & Feed Journals: A wire received from the National Coal Authority of the Country Grain Elevator Industry reads as follows:

Administrative Order 280-36 granting exemption to Retail Solid Fuel Industry from paragraph three of Administrative Order X-36 governs. Therefore, until any different ruling is made by the National Recovery Administration, members of the Country Grain Elevator Industry are subject to the assessment for the cost of administration of the Retail Solid Fuel Code on the basis of their retail solid fuel tonnage.

Under this ruling we believe that if you are threatened with suit for payment of the coal code assessment, that you should pay it and mark on the face of the check, "Coal Code Assessment paid under protest." This does not mean that we have given up hope that the unfair exemption given in Order 280-36 by Deputy Administrator C. E. Adams will be rescinded or that we will lessen our efforts to have the hearing of the original order re-opened.

The legal department of the Country Elevator Code Authority has filed a brief, protesting the collection of the coal assessments from our members and asking a re-opening of the case, but until this is either granted or refused by the NRA the exemption will stand as stated above.

Our association, as well as numerous others, have filed vigorous protests to the NRA against our members having to pay the coal assessments.—W. W. Cummings, Sec'y., Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbus.

Loans to farmers this year to Sept. 1 from production credit ass'ns have totaled over \$55,000,000 of which over \$6,300,000 has been repaid.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Oct. 1 to 5. National Safety Council, the Cleveland, Carter and Statler hotels, Cleveland, O.

Oct. 14. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 25. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Norval Hotel, Lima, O.

Nov. 2. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

Farmers National Grain Co. Holds Annual Meeting

Stockholders of the Farmers National Grain Corp'n. at the annual meeting Sept. 13, re-elected C. E. Huff, pres.; G. C. Johnstone of Bloomington, Ill., first vice pres. in place of W. H. Settle of Indianapolis, Ind., and L. L. Hague of Cherokee, Okla., sec'y.

The loss of \$662,503 on the year's operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, has been made up by the profits of the first two months of the succeeding fiscal year, which have been \$683,182 net during July and August, during which time the company handled 40,169,108 bus. of grain, according to Pres. Huff, who said the capital of the company, \$1,048,000, was unimpaired, the surplus was \$64,178 and the reserves were \$910,583.

The Farmers' National, Mr. Huff said, is transferring all its country houses to local ownership. Sale contracts have been closed for 120 houses at more than \$1,000,000, and it is expected that the sales of country houses will be completed in the next year.

Fair Trade Practices Under Elevator Code Authority

The Ohio State Code Authority for the country grain elevator industry in Bulletin No. 3 outlined its views on fair trade practices, definitely approving the following clauses:

The minimum handling charge for grain based on truck bids shall be as follows (card bid to be decided on and designated from time to time by local group committee): Based on present market values, wheat and rye 5c per bushel basis, No. 2 or better; corn and barley, 4c per bushel basis, No. 2; oats 3c per bushel basis, No. 3. Market change to be at the close of the market.

Any grain stored in a bonded and/or authorized warehouse for the account of and in the name of a farmer customer shall carry the above handling charges; such charges to be collected by the local dealer upon delivery of the storage receipts or at time grain is hauled.

In compliance with the national code there shall be no free trucking of grain or merchandise. The minimum trucking charge on grain and/or feed shall be 3c per cwt. for the first four miles or fraction thereof and ½c per cwt. additional for each additional mile or fraction thereof. Return loads shall be trucked at one-half fare. For the purpose of control of this clause mileage from point of loading to point of unloading shall be registered and recorded. In cases where the dealer owns more than one elevator and/or warehouse mileage may be figured to the nearest elevator and/or warehouse owned and controlled by such dealer.

There shall be no free storage of grain or feed. The minimum charge for storage of grain shall be 1c per bushel per month. The minimum charge for storage of feed shall be 25c per ton per week or fraction thereof over one week.

The minimum corn shelling charge shall be 2c per bushel. Such shelling charge to be in addition to any other service charge connected with the handling of such corn.

The sale of wheat by a miller contracting to deliver flour produced from such wheat on a flat conversion charge basis is a violation of the flour millers code, according to Director Carl F. Dietz in Circular No. 79. This section prohibits the sale by any member of the industry of wheat flour and/or millfeed under any form of contract that does not contain the provisions prescribed by Article VIII, Sections 1 and 2. The sale of a given quantity of wheat to be processed for the buyer is clearly an evasion of the Code within the meaning of Article XI, Section 4.

All Aboard for Grain & Feed

To Grain and Feed Dealers

It is indeed a great pleasure to extend, on behalf of the members of the Memphis Merchants Exchange, a hearty welcome to the delegates to the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the National Association.

You are confronted today with problems of vast import probably greater than ever before. Since your last convention this country has been visited by the worst and most serious drouth in its history, the aftermath of which has brought about new conditions and responsibilities that must be coped with, but I am sure you will solve these problems as you have heretofore.

Your general secretary and our committees have worked hard and untiringly to make your visit to Memphis a pleasant one. A warm and sincere welcome for you to visit the Memphis Merchants Exchange and our Cottonseed Meal Pit (the only one in the world) is extended by our members.

Yours very truly,

C. G. CARTER,

President, Memphis Merchants Exchange
Memphis, Tenn.

Chas. C. Carter, Pres. Memphis Exchange

The president of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, Chas. G. Carter, is a broker in cottonseed products, and practically all of his bus-



Chas. G. Carter, Memphis, Pres. Merchants Exchange.

ness dealings are between the dealers in cottonseed meal and the oil mills.

Mr. Carter is a member of the Clearing Ass'n, which is Memphis' futures market for cottonseed and cottonseed meal. His great hobby is fishing and for many years in the old Exchange headquarters there was a large tarpon displayed on the walls which was caught by Mr. Carter off the Florida coast. This fish is about 5½ feet long. He spends his vacation each year fishing in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter have two children, one boy, Charles, Jr., and a very beautiful 16-year-old daughter.

Grain and Feed Men to Ride "Special" Train to Memphis Convention

An unusual situation exists in the matter of rail rates for the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n's convention October 15-17 this year, in that it is cheaper from most parts of the country to go to Memphis via Chicago than it is to use the reduced convention rail rate.

For this reason, and to stimulate a record-breaking attendance, George E. Booth, President of this organization, is sponsoring a "Grain & Feed Dealers Special" train as a section of the 6:15 P. M. Illinois Central "Louisiane," Sunday night, October 14, with special club and parlor cars added for this overnight ride to contribute to everyone's comfort. Special cars will also leave St. Louis on this same road at 10:15 P. M. the same night, both trains being joined en route for the convenience of the St. Louis delegation.

Association officers welcome this vehicle of companionship as a stimulus to greater attendance, and strongly urge all those going to the conventions of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, the Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, and the Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n to make their plans and reservations as soon as possible for this "Special."

Special cars will also be run on the "Louisiane" on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings at 6:15 P. M. for those officers and directors, weighmasters and exhibitors of the four convening organizations who must get to Memphis in advance of the large numbers expected this year.

For those wishing to see the countryside, a daylight Illinois Central train leaves at 9:30 A. M. daily.

Due to the grain exchanges being closed on Friday, October 12, and because Saturday is only a half-day, Chicago Board of Trade members anticipate that large numbers of grainmen will be trekking into Chicago on trains leaving their homes Thursday, thus permitting a splendid opportunity for a three-day visit to the Century of Progress Exposition and to the grain exchange.

Here's How!

Buy a World's Fair round-trip ticket to Chicago and there buy an everyday round-trip ticket for \$21.75 over the Illinois Central to Memphis, same as the convention rate, good for stop-overs for 15 days and good via St. Louis either coming or going. A lower berth is \$3.75, compartment \$10.50, and drawing room \$14.00 each way.

Reservations should be mailed in at once to Mr. George E. Booth, 2200 Board of Trade, Chicago, "so ample and fitting arrangements may be concluded before it is too late for you and all your friends to get aboard," he emphasizes. Reservations mailed to be received by Mr. Booth on Sunday, Oct. 14, should be addressed to him at the Union League Club, 65 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

How many tickets and berths, please?
A-L-L A-B-O-A-R-D!!!!

On to Memphis, March!

"TO MEMPHIS IN OCTOBER" is the slogan right now for grain men. Monday morning, Oct. 15, the 38th Annual Convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Association will open at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis, Tennessee. It is my pleasure to extend to you an urgent, personal and official invitation to attend this Convention, which will combine business of great importance and most enjoyable entertainment.

Unprecedented conditions surround the grain trade and all industries. We are expected through our National organization to get together and use our best efforts for agriculture, the grain trade and the entire economic welfare of our country. Come to Memphis and take part in forming the policies and program of action for the grain industry.

Memphis, famous for her southern hospitality, is preparing a royal welcome and program of entertainment. Some of us will be there Sunday before the Convention. Come early to receive all the benefits which this Convention will offer.

GEORGE E. BOOTH, President,
Grain and Feed Dealers' National Assn.

Memphis—the World's Cottonseed Center

From every 1500 pounds of seed Cotton there is ginned 500 pounds of lint or Cotton equivalent to one standard bale and 1000 pounds or one-half ton of Cottonseed therefore an average 10 million bale cotton crop should produce 5 million tons of Cottonseed.

The average annual crush of Cottonseed at Memphis is approximately 300,000 tons at the ten active oil mills in Memphis which in number of mills, investment and production of Cottonseed products is the largest of any one location in the World.

There are 124 presses employing several thousand people producing annually (from the 300,000 tons of Seed) approximately 48,000 tons of Crude Cottonseed Oil, 125,000 tons of Cottonseed Cake and Meal, 90,000 tons of Cottonseed Hulls and 50,000 bales of Cotton linters.

From the oil the principal manufactured products include, Soap, Glycerin, butter substitutes, shortening and other frying fats, salads, candles, linoleums.

The cottonseed meal is used for cattle and dairy feeds, high grade fertilizers and certain meat substitutes. Cottonseed Hulls produce packing, smokeless powder, fertilizers, cattle feed and other products. Linters are used in manufacture of numerous items, the chief ones being explosives, artificial silk, mattresses, bathing, celluloid, safety glass, films, rayon, cellophane, lacquers and surgical dressings.

There are five large Cottonseed Oil refineries in Memphis. Several cottonseed cake grinding plants and dealers in cottonseed meal. The largest plant for bleaching cotton linters, and the largest cottonseed Oil Mill for crushing seed in the world are also located in Memphis, and vast quantities of cake, meal and linters are stored in Memphis.

The dealers in Memphis handle a substantial

Dealers' National Convention

percent of Cottonseed products and in addition the Memphis brokers handle for buyers and sellers outside of Memphis a very large percentage of the American production of these products.

Where Will G. & F. D. Nat'l Ass'n Meet in 1935?

Lady Rumor has it that at least one Grain Exchange has voted on whether an invitation will be given by them to the Grain & Feed Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n to hold its 1935 annual convention in its city. True, the exchange in question is very progressive and very much association minded.

According to the list of former meeting places of the ass'n below the annual convention might go anywhere, depending upon which market shows the biggest interest in having it.

1896, Nov. 9, Chicago, Ill., Ass'n organized.
1897, June 29-30, Des Moines, Ia.
1898, Nov. 2-3, Chicago, Ill.
1899, Oct. 18-19, Chicago, Ill.
1900, Nov. 20-21, Indianapolis, Ind.
1901, Oct. 2-3, Des Moines, Ia.
1902, Oct. 1-3, Peoria, Ill.
1903, Oct. 6-8, Minneapolis, Minn.
1904, June 22-24, Milwaukee, Wis.
1905, June 2-3, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
1906, June 4-5, Chicago, Ill.
1907, Oct. 2-3, Cincinnati, O.
1908, Oct. 15-17, St. Louis, Mo.
1909, Oct. 6-8, Indianapolis, Ind.
1910, Oct. 10-12, Chicago, Ill.
1911, Oct. 9-11, Omaha, Neb.
1912, Oct. 1-3, Norfolk, Va.
1913, Oct. 14-16, New Orleans, La.
1914, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo.
1915, Oct. 11-13, Peoria, Ill.
1916, Sept. 25-28, Baltimore, Md.
1917, Sept. 24-26, Buffalo, N. Y.
1918, Sept. 23-25, Milwaukee, Wis.
1919, Oct. 13-15, St. Louis, Mo.
1920, Oct. 11-13, Minneapolis, Minn.
1921, Oct. 3-5, Chicago, Ill.
1922, Oct. 2-4, New Orleans, La.
1923, Oct. 1-3, Des Moines, Ia.
1924, Sept. 22-24, Cincinnati, O.
1925, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo.
1926, Oct. 18-20, Buffalo, N. Y.
1927, Oct. 10-12, Omaha, Neb.
1928, Sept. 24-26, Boston, Mass.
1929, Oct. 14-16, Peoria, Ill.
1930, Oct. 13-15, Chicago, Ill.
1931, Oct. 12-14, Houston, Tex.
1932, Sept. 19-21, French Lick, Ind.
1933, Sept. 18-20, Chicago, Ill.
1934, Oct. 15-17, Memphis, Tenn.

Government estimates of production of corn and grain sorghums in Texas having been criticized as too high, W. F. Callendar, chairman of the crop reporting board, states that the forecasts do not represent actual grain produced but rather the feed value of the crop, including that cut for silage, fodder and other purposes. A separate estimate of grain production and the proportion used for fodder will be made later after it is determined how much corn is actually husked and the proportion of sorghums that was headed.

Memphis as a Market

As a center for the manufacture of commercial mixed feeds Memphis looms large, its average annual shipments for the past 15 years having been 200,000 tons.

Nearly every variety of feeding supplement and concentrate is handled by Memphis dealers, including in a large way: hominy feed, gluten meal, flour, linseed meal, peanut meal, soyabean meal, beet pulp, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, malt sprouts, rice products, feeding tankage, dried buttermilk, fish meal and scraps, dried meat scraps.

Average receipts annually for the 15-year period ending 1933 have been: of corn 5,000,000 bus.; oats 9,000,000 bus.; other grains 3,000,000 bus.; hay, 50,000 tons; alfalfa meal 30,000 tons; mill feeds, 25,000 tons, and molasses, 1,500,000 gallons.

What You Will Do and Hear at Memphis

The 38th Annual Convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n, writes Sec'y Quinn, promises to be a memorable one because of the New Deal with its various grain and feed codes, all of which with one exception have been approved and are now in operation.

As usual there will be business sessions only in the mornings, the afternoons and evenings being given over to play. The Memphis grain and feed dealers have made elaborate plans for entertainment with a reception, a banquet, a trip to a great cotton estate for a barbecue and a golf tournament.

The tentative program for the 38th Annual Meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n, at Memphis, Tenn., October 15, 16 and 17, 1934: follows:

Monday, Oct. 15, 9:30 O'Clock.

Call to order by President George E. Booth, Chicago.

Invocation—Dean Israel H. Noe, of St. Mary's Cathedral, Memphis.

Address of Welcome on behalf of the City of Memphis—Hon. Walter Chandler, City Attorney and Congressman—Elect.

Welcome Address—Chas. G. Carter, President of the Memphis Merchants Exchange.

Response on behalf of the Grain and Feed Trades—Hugh A. Butler, Omaha, Nebr.

Address—"The Warehouse Receipt in the Grain Trade and Your Banker"—A. T. Gibson, President of the Lawrence Warehouse Co., San Francisco, Calif., and Chairman of the Committee on Banking Relations of the American Warehousemen's Assn.

Address—Administering the Code for the Country Elevator Industry—W. E. Culbertson, Member of the National Code Authority and Secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers Assn., Delavan, Ill.

President's Annual Address—George E. Booth, Chicago.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Quinn, Toledo.

Presentation of Booster Prizes.

Appointment of Convention Committees.

Tuesday, Oct. 16, 9:30 O'Clock

Call to order by President George E. Booth.

Address—"Grain Industry Regulation"—George H. Davis, Kansas City, Mo., Chairman of the National Code Authority for the Grain Exchange Code.

Address—Henry I. Harriman, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.

Address—The Code for the Feed Industry (except Wholesale Feed Manufacturers)—E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo., President of the National Federation of Feed Assns.

Report of the Transportation Committee—Harold L. Gray, Chairman, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Wednesday, Oct. 17, 9:30 O'Clock.

Report of the Uniform Grades Committee—Lew Hill, Chairman, Indianapolis, Ind.

Address—Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

Address—"Congress and the Cotton Farmer"—S. Y. West, Little Rock, Ark.

Address—"Success or Failure of the Retail Feed Business"—Prof. A. G. Phillips, of Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

COMMITTEE REPORTS: Reports of the Committees on Legislation Trade Rules, Membership, Rejected Applications, Crop Reports, Grain Products, Arbitration Appeals and the Six Arbitration Committees and the Feed Arbitration Committee.

Unfinished Business.

Reports of Convention Committees.

Election and Installation of Officers.

New Business.

Adjournment.

Entertainment—Monday, Oct. 15.

1:00 P. M.—Men's Golf Tournament at the Colonial Country Club. Local committee expects to make this tournament a memorable one.

3:00 P. M.—For Ladies: Musicales and Tea at the Nineteenth Century Club.

8:00 P. M.—For Ladies and Gentlemen: Informal Reception and Entertainment at the Hotel Peabody, followed by dancing.



All Aboard for Memphis

"A Night on the Plantation."

Tuesday, Oct. 16.

12:30 P. M.—For Ladies and Gentlemen: Visit via automobile to the R. E. Lee Wilson Estate at Wilson, Ark., the largest cotton plantation in the South, located forty miles from Memphis, and reached on a wonderfully paved road. This plantation has the most modern cotton gins in the country. A barbecue in honor of the delegates will be given at 1:30 p. m. at this estate.

6:30 P. M.—For Ladies and Gentlemen: Annual Banquet, followed by dancing. Principal speaker of the evening, Hon. Harry B. Anderson, Memphis, Judge of the U. S. District Court. Toastmaster, George E. Booth, Chicago, President of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.

H. L. McGeorge

The vice president of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, H. L. McGeorge, is also vice pres. of the Royal Feed & Milling Co., which owns three plants in Memphis and one in Meridian, Miss. He has long been a member of the Exchange and has served as a director a number of years.

Mr. McGeorge's hobby is golf; and he is the only member of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange who has made a hole in one. This unusual record was made by Mr. McGeorge about a year ago on the 9th hole of his home course, the Chickasaw Golf Club of Memphis.



H. L. McGeorge, Memphis Vice Pres. Merchants Exchange

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Gettysburg, O., Sept. 20.—Corn is expected to average about 15 bus. to the acre.—Frank L. Myers, Gettysburg Equity Exchange.

Covington, O., Sept. 20.—Corn is spotted. East of town it looks like 25 bus. to the acre. West, it looks like 10.—S. J. Rudy, S. J. Rudy & Sons.

Daleville, Ind., Sept. 18.—While the corn crop is good and will be sufficient for local feeding requirements, it is unlikely that much will be shipped.—R. M. Shroyer.

Tipton, Ind., Sept. 25.—Oats all burned up; 65% of 5-year average of corn; wheat good crop. Average yield of soybeans on big acreage.—Russell M. Davis.

Noblesville, Ind., Sept. 18.—Corn is a good crop, probably the best in three or four years. But this is a feeding country and it is unlikely much will be shipped.—Raymond Caca, The Caca Elevator.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 11.—The condition of Illinois corn dropped over 20% during the last month and indications now are that the crop will be 40% short of average and 20% below last year's small production. The prospective supply of feed grains is the lowest in about 50 years and the quality is very poor. The combined prospective yield per acre of all important Illinois crops is over 30% below average. Winter wheat and soybeans are the only near average field crops in Illinois this year.—Illinois and Federal Depts. of Ag.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 1.—Harvest returns in Montana show that drouth damage to grain has not been as heavy as was anticipated a month ago but that damage to hay crops, pastures and range feed has resulted in a shortage of feed and forage crops unequaled since 1919. Total wheat production for 1934 will probably reach 26,313,000 bus., compared with the 1933 crop of 27,194,000 bus. The combined production of corn, oats and barley in 1934 will be about 10,529,000, about 10% below the relatively poor production of these crops in 1933.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Columbus, O., Sept. 17.—Crop prospects in Ohio on Sept. 1 were somewhat better than one month earlier due to more favorable growing conditions during August. Corn gave promise of 91,488,000 bus., compared with 90,053,000 one month earlier. Oats, while still a very light crop, are turning out slightly better than expected and indications point to a crop of 25,051,000 bus., compared with 24,440,000 one month earlier. Barley promises 304,000 bus., the same as last month. The forecast for buckwheat is 298,000 bus., compared with 238,000 on Aug. 1.—Glenn S. Ray, Federal Crop Reporting Service.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 22.—It is hard to get enthusiastic over the prospect of the Illinois new corn crop since the corn has dried up and leaves started to fall off. Considerable of the corn is down and many fields look like the corn had been husked. This condition is due to the ravages of the second crop of chinch bugs. Examining these fields, one finds ears chaffy, poorly filled and much damage by ear worm. This character of corn is going to be very low in feed value. There is going to be more of this type corn than we expected several weeks ago; some sections will harvest a good crop of corn; however, these are in the minority. No new corn being offered.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 10.—Corn production is estimated at 10,492,000 bus., a decrease of 5,246,000 bus. compared with the Aug. 1 forecast. The corn crop this year is the smallest ever produced in Kansas. The September condition was 6% of normal, compared with 9% on Aug. 1. The production of grain sorghums is indicated at a decrease of 20% from the Aug. 1 forecast. Slight improvement is shown in tame hay crops but the production will still be extremely short. Altho yields of alfalfa seed are above average in limited areas of the state, the reported condition of the state as a whole is only 37%, compared with 71% last

year.—F. K. Reed, statistician of the U. S. Dept. of Ag., and J. C. Mohler, of the State Board of Ag.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15.—The reduction in the world wheat crop has paved the way toward reducing world stocks to normal proportions by the end of this season, if world utilization is well maintained, as seems likely because of feed grain shortage. But, there is no shortage of wheat, and larger production next year is a logical expectancy. Allowing for the processing tax, the price of wheat is relatively high compared with the general price level. A further advance of consequence may have to await deterioration in the southwest or in the southern hemisphere, or a rise in general commodity prices, altho small primary receipts in the United States and absence of sharp competition to sell for export are current supporting factors. After allowing for small exports from other countries, Canada, Argentina and Australia appear able to supply the rest of world import needs and still have normal amounts left at the end of this season.—Gilbert Gusler, Millers National Federation.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 19.—Late corn is promising, tho it will require the best part of a month to mature and be safe from frost. The remainder of the corn crop suffered further deterioration as a result of wetness, slow ripening and continued earworm damage. In places corn is going down, the stalks previously having been weakened by chinch bugs and recent showers have caused rotting. As a combined result of the season's more or less unfavorable weather, condition of all but late corn varies from areas that are dead and earless to some that is still quite good. Chinch bugs have now been mostly checked by recent weather conditions, or are hibernating. The work of corn shocking, silo filling, plowing, and soy bean and other legume harvesting has been considerably delayed by rain and wetness has caused much damage to cut soy beans and other legume hay. Wetness of surface soil has delayed sowing of winter wheat, and very little has yet been sown.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 12.—The North Dakota corn crop is further injured by continued dry weather in August, and late in the month by killing frosts in small areas. A large proportion of the crop was harvested by Sept. 1, in order to conserve as much of the forage for feed as possible. Indications are that less than 5% of the acreage will produce any grain corn, and over 25% of the acreage is likely to be abandoned when the final results are known. A large proportion of the wheat acreage actually harvested yielded less than was indicated earlier. Durum wheat production is now forecast at 4,604,000 bus., compared to 5,022,000 bus. a month ago, and to 14,651,000 bus. in 1933. The quality shows considerable variation. Other spring wheat production is indicated to be 18,650,000 bus., as compared to 19,396,000 bus. a month ago and 50,735,000 bus. last year. The indicated production of oats is the same as a month ago. Oats is very light and chaffy and of poor feeding quality. A large acreage was cut for hay. Barley production is forecast at 9,336,000 bus., compared to 18,300,000 bus. harvested a year ago.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 11.—The estimated average yield per acre of oats in Ontario this year shows an increase of 5.3 bus. over last year. Total production is estimated at 80,383,600, compared with 65,766,500 bus. in 1933. The average yield of barley is estimated at 30.1 bus., which is a gain of 4.2 bus. over last year. The total production is placed at 14,595,700 bus., as against 11,924,800 in 1933. The yield of spring wheat is estimated at 18.3 bus., compared with 17.2 bus. last year. Total production of spring wheat amounted to 1,764,600 bus., against 1,663,000 bus. in 1933. Total production of fall wheat is the lowest in fifty years, amounting to only 7,016,000 bus. In 1933 the production of fall wheat was 14,031,000 bus. The total production of spring wheat and fall wheat in Ontario this year amounts to only slightly more than one-half of the production in 1933. With a very large increase in the acreage under corn this year, the deficiency of hay and clover will be somewhat made up by a greater production of corn. Some fields of corn were touched by August frosts.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician, Ontario Dept. of Ag.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 14.—The first official estimate of the 1934 Canadian wheat crop places the harvest at 277,000,000 bus., compared with an unrevised estimate of 270,000,000 last year.

The smallness of crop this year is attributed almost entirely to unfavorable climatic conditions. The crop suffered from winter killings, prolonged drouth, extreme heat, soil drifting, grasshoppers, hail and frost. The 1934 oats crop is placed at 366,000,000 bus., compared with 327,000,000 bus. last year. The acreage of oats was slightly greater this year than last year, but the crop was damaged considerably by unfavorable climatic conditions. The 1934 barley and rye crops are also far less than average, altho slightly larger than in 1933. The first estimate places the barley crop at 69,000,000 bus., compared with 63,000,000 bus. last year. The rye crop is placed at 6,500,000 bus., compared with 4,300,000 last year. Canada has another small flaxseed crop this year, the output now being estimated at 1,096,000 bus., compared with 632,000 bus. last year and with the five-year average of 3,000,000 bus. The crop last season fell below domestic requirements for the first time in many years.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 19.—We do not share the opinion of many observers relative to the relief afforded by moisture received in the Southwest during the past two weeks. There has been scattered rain in the entire state with much heavier precipitation in the south half than in the north half. Plowing in the south half of the state has progressed until at present we find almost a normal condition. Considerable seeding has also been accomplished in the south half and the early seeded wheat is up. Most of this wheat was sown early in the hope of obtaining fall pasture. The northern half of the state is still far behind in soil preparation and not a great amount of plowing has been done altho considerable listing and "one waying" has been completed. The seed bed in the north half of the state is not satisfactory and especially is this true west of Salina, Kan. Considerable seeding has been done in the north half also, especially in the central section and some wheat is up but the ground is again dry and at the moment planting is proceeding in a very dry soil. The recent rains did help the top soil, but did not in any sense relieve the very dry subsoil condition. Last year much wheat sprouted and made some top growth but lack of moisture caused this wheat to die and the fact that it was poorly rooted made it impossible for the plant to withstand the winter and subsequent severe spring. The north half of the state is again facing such a situation. There is no subsoil moisture and many farmers are not going to plant wheat until moisture is received. If it is not forthcoming it is our belief that acreage in the northern half will be less than last year, even in face of the allotment reduction last year.—The Robinson Elevator Co.

Protein Content of Canadian Spring Wheat

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 21.—The Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners is conducting its annual survey of the protein content of the first four grades of hard red spring wheat grown in the prairie provinces.

In the protein survey of the 1934 crop, 5,035 samples grading Nos. One Hard to Three Northern inclusive, have been analyzed up to and including Sept. 20, representing over 1,000 shipping points, chiefly in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The average protein content is shown in the table:

Grade No.	Average protein content.		
	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.
	Per cent		
One Hard	14.4	14.9	14.4
One Northern	14.0	14.9	14.4
Two Northern	13.2	14.3	14.0
Three Northern ...	13.5	15.7	13.7
Grades One Hard to Three Northern inclusive ..	13.9	14.7	14.2

All protein results are computed on a 13.5% moisture basis. A comparison has been made between samples drawn from the same shipping points in the two years, and almost invariably the protein content of the new crop wheats is higher. In 1933, the average protein content of Western Canadian hard red spring wheat was only 0.1% lower than the highest figure on record since the protein surveys were instigated in 1927. From a study of the results at hand, there is every indication that the protein content of the 1934 crop will be somewhat higher than that of any year on record.—W. F. Geddes, chemist in charge.

Templeton, Ind., Sept. 11.—Chinch bugs in the corn have kept it from filling.—J. W. Kennedy, Kennedy Bros.

Earl Park, Ind., Sept. 11.—Practically all of the corn sealed in Benton County has been delivered. Test shucking of some fields of new corn show yields of 6 to 12 bus. per acre. The western part of Benton County has been ruined by drouth and chinch bugs; the eastern half will produce half a crop.—H. E. Garrison, The Garrison Grain Co.

Government Report on Minor Crops

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following estimates and forecasts:

SOYBEANS				
(Thousand bushels)				
State	Avg. 1927-31	1932	1933	1934
Ohio	443	388	336	368
Indiana	1,673	2,144	1,650	2,115
Illinois	4,144	6,300	4,350	6,369
Iowa	559	828	1,394	1,400
Missouri	1,026	1,112	1,518	690
North Carolina	1,320	960	836	1,218
6 States	9,166	11,732	10,084	12,160

BUCKWHEAT				
(Thousand bushels)				
State	Condition Sept. 1 1933	1934	Production Average 1927-31	1933
Me.	85	82	200	247
N. Y.	74	73	2,859	2,641
Pa.	76	84	3,002	2,679
Ohio	64	80	451	372
Ind.	67	54	199	221
Ill.	63	60	68	75
Mich.	63	57	326	264
Wis.	69	68	231	187
Minn.	57	45	721	128
Iowa	71	64	89	56
N. Dak.	25	20	213	6
S. Dak.	5	11	201	5
Md.	73	72	138	108
Va.	79	86	182	169
W. Va.	83	79	407	407
N. C.	82	79	66	76
U. S.	72.8	73.1	9,496	7,832

GRAIN SORGHUMS				
(Thousand bushels)				
State	Condition Sept. 1 1933	1934	Production Average 1927-31	1933
Mo.	68	27	1,182	1,408
Nebr.	70	12	331	574
Kans.	52	14	17,578	16,070
Okl.	51	19	14,386	11,900
Texas	60	27	50,732	46,508
Colo.	57	23	2,301	2,130
N. Mex.	58	28	4,535	5,208
Ariz.	78	74	709	1,050
Calif.	80	78	2,203	3,036
U. S.	57.4	23.8	93,955	87,834

FLAXSEED				
(Thousand bushels)				
State	Condition Sept. 1 1933	1934	Production Average 1927-31	1933
Wis.	71	72	92	40
Minn.	49	46	6,241	4,365
Iowa	60	52	184	196
N. Dak.	35	18	7,351	1,677
S. Dak.	15	14	3,065	115
Nebr.	65	1	91	12
Kans.	6.2	5.5	215	223
Mont.	26	17	1,329	162
Wyo.	38	10	81	5
Calif.	20.0	....	....	240
U. S.	41.6	35.1	18,664	6,806

*Yield per acre.

BEANS (Dry edible)*				
(Thousand bushels)				
State	Condition Sept. 1 1933	1934	Production Average 1927-31	1933
Me.	83	77	68	73
N. Y.	55	69	797	842
Mich.	56	45	2,803	3,519
Wis.	73	72	28	20
Minn.	61	52	25	29
Nebr.	65	27	51	115
Kans.	65	12	51	47
Mont.	60	52	380	336
Ida.	85	70	1,565	1,670
Wyo.	80	73	293	313
Colo.	57	24	1,384	1,138
N. Mex.	64	23	686	598
Ariz.	74	69	33	38
Greg.	76	73	10	6
Calif.	80	80	3,412	3,520
U. S.	67.0	55.5	11,594	12,280

*In 1,000 bags of 100 lbs. each.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Montreal, Que.—Five cargoes of rye from Poland have been booked for transfer to lake vessels here and shipment to United States ports.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The government is not getting as many oats as expected at its buying office here. To Sept. 15 the buyer, L. C. Burnett, had procured 27,426 bus., of the 1,000,000 bus. required.

San Francisco, Cal.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 8,740 tons, barley 37,552, oats 1,110, corn 320, bran 250, beans 34,400 sacks, against wheat 5,000 tons, barley 11,087, oats 40, corn 440, bran 160, beans 3,206 sacks, foreign beans 100 sacks, in August, 1933.—James J. Sullivan, chief inspector.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 17.—Pacific Continental Grain Co. announces that SS. "Mary D" has been chartered for an intercoastal voyage to carry 7,000 tons of wheat. Kerr Gifford & Co. have chartered the American SS. "Georgian" for a voyage from Portland to Atlantic Coast with cargo of wheat.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 13.—The "San Clemente" of the Quaker Line has loaded out a parcel of 2,000 tons of wheat for the Pacific Continental Grain Co. and 1,500 tons of oats for the Farmers National Grain Corp. Both consignments are for the East Coast and they will be followed by two full shiploads totaling 15,000 tons during the present month.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 3,555,636 bus., corn 106,623, oats 1,017,361, rye 7,294, barley 66,350, flaxseed 42,185, against wheat 2,106,794 bus., corn 81,127, oats 235,631, rye 1,173, barley 48,860, flaxseed 4,496, in August, 1933. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 2,497,877 bus., oats 463,568, barley 22,561, screenings 328 tons, bran 31 tons, against wheat 445,868 bus. in August, 1933.—C. W. Wright, chief grain inspector.

Montreal, Que.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 5,644,272 bus., corn 15,500, oats 677,084, barley 1,232,106, hay 13,990 bales, against wheat 9,532,029 bus., corn 5,250, oats 177,164, barley 62,577, in August, 1933. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 5,048,449 bus., corn 6,568, oats 615,910, rye 34,286, barley 742,297, hay 43,018 bales, against wheat 6,366,957 bus., corn 1,058, oats 42,462, rye 25,714, barley 33,371, hay 7,873 bales in August, 1933.—J. Stanley Cook, sec'y Board of Trade.

St. Louis, Mo.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,101,000 bus., corn 2,339,500, oats 292,000, rye 36,000, barley 121,600, against wheat 1,221,000 bus., corn 1,057,500, oats 446,000, rye 22,800, barley 200,000, kafir 40,600, in August 1933. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,284,025 bus., corn 944,518, oats 173,728, rye 10,500, barley 8,000, soy beans 1,500, kafir 9,800, against wheat 817,500 bus., corn 1,534,153, oats 470,000, rye 22,500, barley 25,600, and kafir 8,400, in August, 1933.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 3,263,531 bus., corn 236,500, oats 272,250, rye 60,000, barley 1,700, millfeed 133 tons, against wheat 1,573,391 bus., corn 686,398, oats 414,701, rye 1,700, barley 1,700, flaxseed 590,000, millfeed 7 tons, in August, 1933. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 3,254,000 bus., clover seed 2,334, timothy seed 364, against wheat 1,581,000 bus., corn 1,000, oats 3,000, clover seed 250, timothy seed 1,232, in September, 1933.—Laurel Duval, chief grain inspector, Produce Exchange.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 29.—Wheat cargoes are again leaving port at about the usual schedule as prior to the coast strike. The "Point Gorda" has just left with a full cargo of wheat for the East Coast, loading both on Puget Sound and Columbia River points. She took 5,500 tons for the Pacific Continental Grain Co. The "San Marcos" and the "Norfolk Maru" each took a cargo of 4,500 tons for the Orient. A small parcel of 500 tons was shipped to Germany with other cargo on the Hamburg-American liner "Seattle" chartered to Sudden & Christenson. Loading has commenced on the 9,200-ton

wheat cargo to be shipped on "Harpoon" for Pacific Continental Grain Co., which will shortly sail for East Coast.—F. K. H.

Bertrand, Neb., Sept. 24.—Crops were very poor here this year. Very little wheat raised, and no corn in this county (Phelps). Farmers are now busy gathering what part of the crop survived the heat of last summer (which is very little) and putting it away for winter use in trench and pit silos and in some cases stacking it up.—Wm. Morris, mgr., C. B. Seldomridge.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 19.—Country receipts are very light, altho in our opinion country elevator stocks are fairly heavy, most of which is farmers' future settlement contract wheat. In our opinion receipts from farmers will continue to be below average proportions and while some selling will occur at the dollar level to the farmer, it is our belief that copious rains over the entire territory would make a heavier movement than would occur from a price advance. Wheat now held by farmers is in strong hands and will be marketed gradually, so we see no unusually heavy movement at any time. It is nine months until a new crop and with at least 60% of the crop marketed it appears that receipts at terminals will continue to be of quite small proportions.—The Robinson Elevator Co.

World's Wheat Situation

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13.—H. C. Donovan, statistician of Thomson & McKinnon, presents the following advance view of the world's wheat situation as of Sept. 1 (six ciphers omitted):

	Carry-over	Plus Home Crop	Home Needs	Surplus	Exp. 9/1	Rem. Still Next	May over Exp. July
U. S.	783	640	143	4	139	11	128
All Canada	495	120	375	34	341	246	95
Argentina	355	95	260	38	222	167	55
Australia	190	55	135	20	115	60	55
Others excluding Russia	450	410	40	6	34	14	20
Totals	2,273	1,320	953	102	851	498	353

The above table allows total exports during the crop year ending July 1, 1935, of 600,000,000 bus., leaving a total carryover in those countries of 353,000,000 bus. on next July 1, compared with a total carryover in the same countries of 723,000,000 bus. on last July 1. Changes may occur from future estimates.

Movement of Western Canadian Grain Crops

Ft. William, Ont., Sept. 12.—Total export shipments during August were 14,391,682 bus., or more than 3,000,000 larger than in July, though somewhat smaller than a year ago, when 16,069,475 bus. was shipped. Continued heavy shipments from Argentina and the harvesting of native crops in Europe have largely accounted for the export business being somewhat quiet.

During August six vessels cleared from Port Churchill with cargoes of wheat totaling 1,565,156 bus., three destined for British ports, two for the Continent and one for orders. Another vessel was being loaded, clearing on Sept. 4 with 256,036 bus. of wheat for U. K., Continent.

An unusually heavy movement of grain to the United States is in progress, comprising durum wheat, barley and a small quantity of rye. Owing to the partial failure of the U. S. spring wheat crop, there is a shortage of durum wheat. In August, eight vessels carried 1,148,871 bus. of durum wheat, 402,325 bus. of barley and 50,014 bus. of rye from Ft. William-Port Arthur to Duluth-Superior. During the first 10 days of September five vessels carried 485,000 bus. durum wheat and 593,374 bus. barley. Lake shipments to Buffalo also are larger than for the past two seasons.

Export shipments of Canadian wheat via Canadian Pacific seaboard ports were 2,622,846 bus. for August, 1934, compared with 2,023,443 in August, 1933; via Canadian Atlantic seaboard ports for the same periods, respectively, 5,795,680 bus. and 9,303,043 bus.; Port Churchill, 1,565,156 bus. and 2,178,173; U. S. Atlantic seaboard ports, 3,314,000 (for five weeks ended Sept. 1), and 1,581,000; to U. S. mills for milling in bond, 1,094,000 (for five weeks ended Sept. 1), and 983,816; total for August, 1934, 14,391,682 bus., and for August, 1933, 16,069,475 bus.

Inspections of 1933 crops to Sept. 11, 1934, as compared with the official (final) estimate of production in the three Prairie Provinces, were: Wheat 222,180,000 bus. inspected, 251,841,000 bus. estimated; crop: oats 31,728,000 and 177,422,000; barley 13,660,000 and 47,243,000; flaxseed 316,500 and 563,000; rye 1,195,000 and 3,254,000.—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Michigan Bean Shippers

The Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n at their annual meeting Sept. 5 and 6 at Grand Rapids, Mich., elected G. M. Rowell of Yale, Mich., pres., Minor Walton of Grand Rapids, Mich., first vice pres., and M. L. Sturgis of Fowler, Mich., second vice pres. A. E. Walcott was re-employed as sec'y-treas. and chief inspector.

Pres. A. L. Riedel called the meeting to order and said the Southern Michigan bean dealers have organized a sub-ass'n, I believe known as the Southern Michigan Bean Dealers' Ass'n. The chances are that they will make application to the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n for membership, during the course of the next few months or a year. In the meantime, the officers are A. L. Ward of Jackson, pres., and Myron E. Ward of Springport, sec'y and treas.

I believe a majority here, myself included, prefer that the matter of establishing a code be forgotten as rapidly as possible, because none of us can be sure how it would affect our well-being. But I am unable to convince myself that this is likely to be a forgotten issue. That our government, regardless of party in power, will take steps in due course to organize all industry, large or small, to avoid a repetition of a period such as experienced back in late 1929, and continued through the first half of 1933, seems to me a foregone conclusion. I have no idea the changes to come will be in the form of a code such as we know codes now, or a marketing agreement such as was recently proposed. Unquestionably, a lot of things proposed during the past 18 months have been unworkable, but the affairs of an honest government are shaped to do the most good for the greatest number. And until such time that all our citizens enjoy moderate prosperity in their own lines of endeavor or are gainfully employed by others, New Deals are likely to remain with us; and burying our heads in the sand, like an ostrich, will not avoid them when the time comes.

Individualism, so much talked of in recent months, is not and probably never will be a thing of the past. But the ruthless kind, that kind that does not take into consideration the well-being of your employees, your competitors and competitor employees is a thing of the past. It is just a question of time until that kind of individualism is likely to be eliminated.

Considering the time, effort and money spent, it is not only discouraging, but likewise embarrassing to your officers and committeemen not to have been able to present on paper a concrete Utopian plan that I am sure a great many of us at one time thought would be possible. It is but human to bring to a successful conclusion anything undertaken, and your officers and committeemen confess to this human trait. While it was impossible to accomplish what they set out to do, at least credit is due them first, for having tried, second for having had the courage to turn "thumbs down" on propositions not workable, in their opinion, rather than reporting favorably for the sake of appearances.

Prospects for a moderately prosperous season for our producers and our industry are the best in several seasons. Certainly conditions in Michigan, even though the growing season* has not been all that it should be, are away ahead of conditions in what is known as the middle west.

Sec'y Walcott's Report

A. E. WALCOTT: As you have no doubt noted from the financial statement mailed to you, our surplus has again suffered materially the past year, a condition brought about largely through heavy expenditures in connection with the code and the marketing agreement. While it is to be hoped that no further great outlay will be necessary in that cause, Mr. Sturgis' report of the Denver meeting would indicate there

is still possibility of continued Governmental activity. These unusual expenditures coming at a time of decreased inspection revenue, amount to over \$2,100 less than last year; coming at a time when we have been assessing dues at only 50 per cent of the rate prescribed in our by-laws, and, despite rigid economy measures adopted by our officers and directors, have resulted in a decrease of over \$2,600 in our cash surplus.

In connection with the expenses of maintaining the Ass'n I wish to call to your attention a fact which may not, but which should be, known by all, that your president, your directors, all of your com'itemen have given freely of their time without compensation except for expenses, and in many instances no charges have been made even for expenses.

The Ass'n has already initiated a movement toward a reduction in power rates, which if pressed to completion, will require money for attorney fees, com'ite expense, etc.

Important state legislation affecting our industry is contemplated.

Our present regular membership numbers 194, a gain of 13 over last year. Associate members number 28, a gain of 6 over last year. Our total membership numbers 222.

Inspections increased proportionately, for the eleven-month period September 1st to August 1st of last season, having been about 70 per cent of the carload movement compared to 63 per cent the year before, but due to the decreased shipments from Michigan, were less in volume, totaling 3,086 as compared to 4,374 for the same period of 1932-33. Inspections were corrected by the Grades Com'ite in only 28 cases or less than one per cent, which I believe demonstrates the continued efficiency of the inspection department of the Association.

Working Drouth Rate Corn

Fly-by-nights are reported to have sprung up over all the country of late specializing on working drouth rate corn. The expiration of the original drouth rail rate on Sept. 4 temporarily put a stop to the activities of a good many, however caution is urged. Trading with long-established, reliable, and favorably-known members of the industry is one sure way of avoiding losses.

Central Bank for Cooperatives

Completing its first year of operation Sept. 13 the Central Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Administration, announced that 57 applications from cooperative associations for loans aggregating \$59,908,000 have been approved during that period. Of this amount, \$59,379,000 was to provide working capital to aid associations in more effectively serving their members. The remaining \$529,000 was for financing physical facilities—buildings and equipment—necessary for the marketing co-operatives to carry on their business.

Handicapping the Farmers Market

Eighty-six years of service stand to the credit of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starting as a modest venture, it grew into an international exchange, largest of all commodity markets.

Prices registered on the exchange, as a western editor points out, represent the composite opinion as to value. Always there will be differences of opinion as to values, regardless of the accuracy with which they are registered.

When prices are low, spokesmen for the producer have voiced disapproval; when high, labor leaders have complained. In either event the politician usually has stepped in and clouded fundamental facts. Hence, every bit of progress by the Chicago and other exchanges has been the result of a strenuous upstream battle.

Spanning its period of 86 years, the Board of Trade has operated continuously on 25,800 market days of 104,250 trading hours, and has received in Chicago, since 1855, when records began, more than fifteen billion bushels of grain.

Students of marketing point out that the exchange has grown and expanded simply by reason of handling grain on a lower spread between grower and consumer than exists in the marketing of any other staple foodstuff. Business flows to the great markets which are made by men, money, physical machinery and public confidence. All these are Board of Trade assets. To carry on the immense marketing task, members' private wires thread their way over this and other countries.

To maintain the great facilities essential to marketing the farmers' grain and providing adequate credit, markets must of necessity be broad and liquid; they must be open and competitive. Agitation for greater and greater restrictions brings harm to the farmer in the way of lower prices.

Argentina's representatives at a conference in London Aug. 31 again refused to reduce wheat acreage.

Coal Code Assessments are causing complaint by country millers about the coal code assessments. One miller whose milling code assessment is about \$40 a year reports that his coal code assessment is more than \$200. In this case his milling operations are about 75 per cent of his total activity and coal make up only a part of the remainder.—Millers National Federation.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the new December delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

		*Wheat														
		Option	High	Low	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 21	Sept. 22	Sept. 24	Sept. 25
Chicago*	.....	113 3/4	82 1/4	106 1/4	106	103 3/4	103 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	103 3/8	104 1/4	104	103 7/8	103 1/4	104 1/4	
Winnipeg*	.....	97 1/4	78 3/4	84 3/4	84 3/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 3/4	83 1/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	83
Liverpool*	.....	96	...	86 5/8	86	85 1/2	84 3/4	84 3/4	83 3/4	80 3/4	82 3/4	80 3/4	81 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	78
Kansas City	.....	110 1/4	82 1/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/2	101 1/2	100 3/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	101 3/4
Minneapolis	.....	119 3/4	89 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	110 5/8	111 1/4	110 1/2	110 5/8	109	109 7/8	
Duluth, durum	.....	128 1/2	101	128	128 1/2	126	125 3/4	127	127 1/4	124	125 1/4	125	126 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	
Milwaukee	.....	113 3/4	89 3/4	106 1/2	106 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	103 3/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104	103 3/4	103 3/4	....
		Corn														
Chicago	.....	84	56 3/4	79 1/4	78 3/4	76	75 3/4	77 3/4	77 1/4	76 1/2	77 3/4	78	78	77 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4
Kansas City	.....	84	55	79 3/4	79	76 1/4	76 1/4	78 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 1/2	78	79 1/4
Milwaukee	.....	83 3/4	56 1/4	79 3/4	78 3/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	76 1/2	77 3/4	78	78	77 1/2	77 1/2	....
		Oats														
Chicago	.....	56 5/8	41	55	54 5/8	52 3/4	52 3/4	51 3/4	52 5/8	51 3/4	52 5/8	53	53 1/4	52 1/2	53	
Winnipeg	.....	47 3/4	35 3/4	46 1/4	46 3/4	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	44 3/4	44	44 3/4	44	44	44	44 1/4	
Minneapolis	.....	55	41 1/4	55	54 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	53	52 3/4	52 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	53 3/4
Milwaukee	.....	56 3/4	41 3/4	55 1/4	54 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	51 3/4	52 3/4	53	53 1/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	....
		Rye														
Chicago	.....	90 3/4	65 1/2	83 1/4	82 3/4	79	77 3/4	79 3/4	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4	79 3/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	78 3/4	78 3/4
Minneapolis	.....	89 1/2	72 1/4	85 3/4	84 3/4	80 1/4	80	82 1/4	81 3/4	80 5/8	81 1/4	80 3/4	80 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	78 3/4
Winnipeg	.....	77	56 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/4	67 1/4	66 1/4	67 3/4	66 3/4	65 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	65	64 3/4
Duluth	.....	83	...	85 1/2	83 1/2	79 1/2	79 3/4	82	80 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	78 3/4	77 3/4
		Barley														
Minneapolis	.....	81 1/4	52 3/4	81 1/4	81	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 3/4	76 5/8	77 1/4	76	75 3/4	74 3/4	76 1/4	
Winnipeg	.....	64 3/4	43 3/4	62	62	60 1/4	59	59 1/4	58	56 1/4	57 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	57 1/4	
Milwaukee	.....	87 1/4	62	86	85 3/4	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80	80 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	....
Chicago	.....	87 1/4	...	86	85 3/4	82 1/4	81	82 3/4	81 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80	80 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	

*Wheat price in gold cents Sept. 24: Chicago, 60 1/2; Winnipeg, 49 1/2; Liverpool, 49 3/4.

New Grain Storage for Flour Mill

Since its establishment fifty years ago, the record of the Eisenmayer Milling Co. has been one of progress. The first mill of 200 barrels daily capacity was increased to 1,100 barrels capacity in 1913, and the original 50,000 bus. storage to 250,000 bus. This year the second storage addition was completed, of reinforced concrete, and 275,000 bus. capacity.

Above the foundation slab is a second slab under the bins, forming a 7-foot basement, providing wide well lighted and ventilated aisles running both lengthwise and crosswise in the basement. The storage bins consist of eight circular bins 19 ft. in diameter, two circular bins 13 ft. 6 in. in diameter, with three interstice bins located between each pair of circular tanks. The capacity of the three interstice bins is so arranged that they are equal to one of the large 19 ft. diameter bins. There is a total of twenty-two bins, all of which are 95 ft. high.

The machinery equipment consists of one stand of elevators, capacity 4,000 bus. per hour, with space provided for an additional stand in the event that the new elevator is ever used for receiving grain from cars. Over the storage bins is located a 24 in. belt conveyor with three way discharge tripper, and under the bins is located a 24 in. belt conveyor. All conveyor equipment has anti-friction bearings. The belt conveyors are driven with 5-h.p., 1800 r.p.m. motors, direct connected to Falk Gear Reducers, which are direct connected to conveyor head shafts. The one stand of elevators is driven with one 20-h.p., 1200 r.p.m. motor, connected to the elevator head shaft by means of Tex-rope drive, countershaft and roller chain; the countershaft being equipped with automatic back stop. The employees' elevator extends from the first floor to the elevator head floor and is driven by a 5-h.p. motor.

In installing the power wiring an intercontrol system was installed which makes it impossible to operate the bottom belt conveyor without the elevator being in operation. It is also impossible to start the reversible conveyor un-

less the elevator is in operation. Also, in the event of the elevator being choked or overloaded the bottom belt conveyor, or the reversible cross over conveyor, are stopped automatically.

All windows have steel sash of the pivoted type. All roofing is plastic; and corrugated iron is used only on the walls and roof of gallery.

All grain is received, weighed and cleaned in the old elevator on the south side of the tracks. The new elevator is connected with the old with structural steel bridge spanning the tracks, a distance of 82 feet and 70 feet above the tracks. This bridge encloses the reversible 20-in. belt conveyor carrying the grain to and from the new elevator.

The electric motors were supplied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., elevator buckets by K. I. Willis Corporation.

The Southwestern Engineering Co. designed and built this fireproof house.

In an order approved by Sec'y Henry Wallace on Aug. 2 corn and wheat producers who have signed up with the government to reduce their plantings, are permitted to harvest the seed of soybeans, cow peas, forage sorghums, millet and sudan from the contracted acres. Under the ruling the contract signers may be asked to designate any acreage of such crops harvested.

Of the government's decision to reduce wheat acreage 10 per cent instead of 15 per cent the Bartlett Frazier Co. says: "The officials in charge have elected to assume the risk of acreage reduction in spite of the fact that for two years in succession, we have produced a wheat crop much smaller than domestic requirements and as a consequence have been brought to a position where the carryover at the end of the present season will undoubtedly be less than requirements of national food safety would dictate. Under these circumstances it would appear that the A.A.A. is prepared to gamble on weather and consequent crop possibilities of another year."

Utilization of Land Held Out of Basic Agricultural Production

The A.A.A. on Sept. 13 made its first announcement of policy in handling land held out of production, the coming season.

Wheat Administrative Ruling No. 40 provides that contracted acreage

1. May be seeded to any grass or legume such as timothy, alfalfa, lespedeza, clover, etc., and these grass crops may be used for hay, pasture, or seed production.

2. May be planted to emergency forage crops such as millet, soybeans, barley, oats, etc., when such crops are used only for hay, pasture, or roughage, and are not grown for seed or allowed to reach maturity.

3. May be summer fallowed, planted to forest trees, or left unplanted, if such action will not cause serious damage from soil erosion and provided that noxious weeds are controlled.

4. May not be used for planting of the basic commodities listed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. These are: wheat, corn, barley, grain sorghums, flax, rye, cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar beets, sugar cane, and peanuts. Neither may this acreage be used for the production for sale of any special crops such as truck crops, potatoes, or small fruits. Small grains, however, may be used as a nurse or companion crop, provided they are pastured or harvested before maturity.

5. Must be average land ordinarily seeded to wheat on the farm. Announcement of the use that may be made of contracted acreage removes one of the chief questions which have been facing farmers, especially in the winter wheat belt, where farmers are now planting for next year's crop.

Producers and Millers of Rice at the public hearing at Beaumont, Tex., objected to the clause in the marketing agreement proposed by the government, that 40 per cent of the growers' receipts be held by the government as trust fund to be repaid to growers at the end of the year.

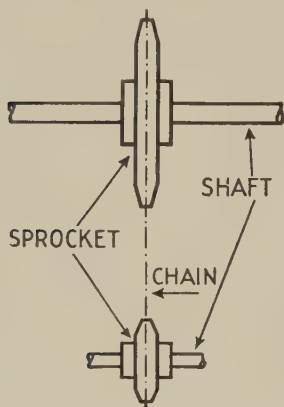


275,000 Bus. Reinforced Concrete Storage Annex of Eisenmayer Milling Co. at Springfield, Mo.

Care of Chain Drives

Chain drives can be made to last much longer by following five simple instructions given by the Link-Belt News. Besides enjoying greater satisfaction in the operation of the machinery the owner will be time and money ahead. The possibilities of interrupted service will be largely eliminated.

Proper Alignment.—Be sure that sprocket wheels are in line on the shafts. If the sprockets are not exactly in line, a side pull develops which concentrates the load on the sides of the sprocket teeth, and on one side of the chain. This faulty alignment results



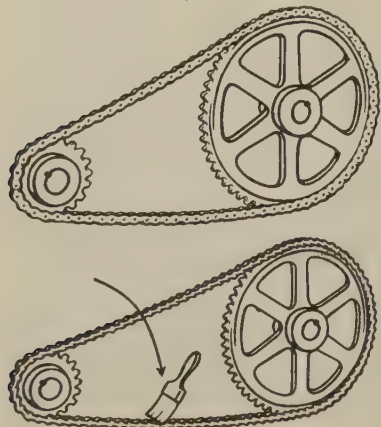
in excessive wear on both chains and sprockets.

Correct Adjustment.—The chain should be run just a little slacker than a belt, about as shown in the following illustration. Too much tension causes undue wear on the chain, and excessive friction on the bearings. Excess slack may allow the chain to jump the sprockets, or ride the teeth and break.

Lubricate Frequently.—Chains not running in oil should be lubricated at frequent intervals. A good grade of light cylinder oil should be used. A paint brush is a good thing for applying oil to the chain joints. Paint open joints on open (upper) side. Oil closed joint chains on inside (upper side of lower run; see cut).

Frequent Cleaning.—Drives not running in oil should be cleaned regularly. Take the chain off and clean it well by soaking and dipping in kerosene. Dry well, and oil it thoroughly before starting up again. Before laying up machines, clean the chain, and oil it with heavier oil or grease. When it is to be used again, re-clean, and oil with light oil.

Well Fitting Sprockets.—Look at the sprocket wheels from time to time to make sure that they are not worn enough to injure the chain. Worn cast-tooth sprockets



Where to Lubricate



Cleaning Chain in Kerosene

can be improved by grinding shape of tooth as shown in illustration. Grind away the shaded section (cut B). This will result in smoother action between chain and sprockets. If the teeth are badly worn, the wheels should be replaced with accurately made and close-fitting sprockets.



Broken lines show result of wear.

Note hook shape developed on driving side, preventing freedom of action.

Remove shaded area by grinding to secure improved operation.

Used sprocket after removal of hook referred to on sketch B.

Corn ground by 11 refiners during the eight months from January to August amounted to 43,348,527 bus., against 48,644,978 bus. for the corresponding eight months of 1933.

Taxes.—Congress and the various state legislatures continued to increase the tax burden during the first half of 1934. In that period taxes cost this company \$343,992.15, an increase of \$187,343.11, or 119.59 per cent, compared with the same weeks in 1933.—Jewell Tea Co.

World wheat production outside of Russia and China is expected to be about 430,000,000 bus. less than last year, according to the August survey of world wheat prospects by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The world carry-over of wheat now appears about the same as last year.

Exporters who have done business for the North Pacific Emergency Export Corporation are still waiting for settlement of their claims for buying and carrying charges, etc., amounting to \$100,000. It was understood that the government would allow one cent per bushel in addition to the price paid for the wheat by the exporters.

A Waterproof Scale Deck

BY TRAVELER

A serviceable, waterproof scale deck was devised for the new truck scales installed recently by the Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co. at Sheldon, Ill.

Laid first on the platform frame was a floor of two-inch planking. On this foundation was laid a second floor of the same material, with the planks laid cross-wise of the planks in the first floor. Over the second layer of planks was spread a coat of heavy roofing paper, and this in turn was covered by a thick layer of the same plastic material as is used to waterproof flat, graveled roofs. As the gravel worked in more fine gravel was thrown on until the surface became as hard and smooth as concrete.

Signal Systems for Correct Weighing

By M. H. LADD,
Weighmaster Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange.

Our Milwaukee requirements are that the colored signal lights at the unloading hoppers must be automatic, not hand-operated.

A switch connection on the control lever of the hopper slide turns on a red light when the slide is open and a green light when the slide is closed. The light shows in three places: above the unloading pit, on the working floor and at the hopper scale, being arranged so the weighman can tell at a glance which hoppers on which tracks are open and which are closed.

A card system has previously given the weighman all data regarding the cars placed at each unloading hopper. Where two or more receiving hoppers discharge into one receiving leg the lever system must, or course, be equipped with an interlocking device to prevent the opening of more than one hopper at a time.

After a car is finished and the grain elevated to the receiving hopper the unloading hopper is closed and a green light displayed. As an extra precaution our supervising floor man calls the weighmaster on the house phone and tells him that the grain is "all up" and repeats the car number, to forestall any possible error in crediting the weight to the wrong car.

When the grain has been discharged from the garner and the slide closed the weighman throws a switch displaying a white light, indicating to the floor men that the garner is ready to receive the next car load. This light is hand-operated from the scale floor. A similar system is used on the outgoing shipments.

Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

Farmer Peterson appeared in the office of the elevator at Ransom, Ill., and asked about the market.

"No. I didn't see my way clear to signing up on the government's corn-hog plan. I figured maybe it would be better to work that land, and to give someone a job doing it. If we don't give farm hands work they have to be supported. Which means more expense for the government."

Who says farmers don't think any more?

* * *

Oats are rarely received these days. Few elevators in central Illinois feel they will have more than a carload to ship, and many doubt they will get that much. A great concern on the part of elevator operators is how to buy oats that test from 16 to 24 lbs.

Light, chaffy oats, little more than hulls, might be expected to go begging. But this year there is a good market, even for oat hulls. Few new oats have gone to market, and elevator operators anxiously await returns to learn on what discount they must buy.

* * *

At Morris, Ill., a very vigorous gentleman named James F. Finnegan has built a cribbed elevator that is reported to have capacity to hold upward of 20,000 bus. In its high cupola is a hopper scale, and a fast handling leg elevates the grain. The Finnegan plan is to truck grain to the river, load it on leased barges and use cheap water transportation to send it to Chicago and to Mississippi river points. The Farmers National will also build an elevator here. Wake up, railroads!

"**IT MAY** become necessary this year," remarked F. R. Jones, head man of Jones Bros., operators of two elevators at Manhattan, Ill., "to shred and chop corn for feed, as the farmers did in '87. Then the corn crop was so poor that those who husked got no more than 10 bus. to the acre. Most of the corn was made into

corn stover and used for feeding livestock.

"But in '87 the farmers enjoyed a good crop of oats, producing 35 bus to the acre, because there was sub soil moisture. This year the bugs and the drouth ruined the oats crop. Wells that had plenty of water in '87 are now dry as a bone.

"It is my idea that all this draining and tiling the farmers have been doing for the past several years, are now showing a bad effect. Former ponds and rivulets are dry, and the sub soil moisture has been drained away."

Suggestions on Building an Elevator

By WM. M. IHLOFF, Dodge City

It is high time the real facts were driven home to the hard-working and busy manager of elevators who contemplates building a country elevator.

By his constant attention to the buying and selling of grains the average head of a grain company has become well versed in that art; but he is not a structural engineer, nor a builder of grain elevators.

When the decision is made to build the manager on short notice will call in a builder, who makes an attractive sales proposition in person or by correspondence. His promise of an inexpensive and real good job was only a promise, as when the first big crop is put into the house the owner realizes that he has been stung, the house not being able to handle the volume of grain expected.

To handle 4,000 bus. per hour the plant must be a 4,000-bu. per hour plant from head drive to boot. No chain is stronger than its weakest link; no elevator can handle faster than its smallest unit.

To handle grain with speed and economy I offer the following suggestions:

Dig a deep pit to accommodate large spouts with elevations of not less than 45 degrees. Where possible have the dump large enough to hold 500 or 600 bus. As we are now using and always will use large grain trucks build the grate not less than 7 ft. wide, and much longer.

Build the cupola not less than 26 ft. high and large enough to leave room to work around machinery which has been placed intelligently. Room is required for large spouts. In an iron-clad job a high cupola or pent house will increase the storage capacity if properly built.

Some years ago elevator equipment was in the experimental stage. Now you can buy motor driven direct connected head drives that are perfect in operation, and even fool proof if installed intelligently as per blue prints furnished by the manufacturers.

Well selected elevator equipment is modern,

perfect in operation and may be forgotten for years after installation. Equip the plant thru-out with ball or roller bearings.

In concluding I suggest that a reputable elevator builder of experience be employed to do the work, save dollars and insure satisfactory results.

Corn Moves Freely in Illinois

BY OBSERVER

"July 17 was our big day so far this year," commented L. L. Seago, manager of the Grand Ridge Cooperative Grain Co., Grand Ridge, Ill., remarking on the rush of corn to market. "We took in 25,000 bus. that day, handling trucks at the rate of one every two minutes. White corn was dumped in one house, yellow corn in the other, and the legs in each were kept busy keeping the dumps empty. During the week we were averaging 18,000 bus. daily, and took in over 120,000 bus."

"About 85% of the corn that moved was sealed corn on which the farmers were taking up their loans. Probably 50% or more of the farmers shelled out less than their cribs were measured to contain by the sealers during the winter months, but the premium on corn, and the price available at Grand Ridge made re-measuring unnecessary. Enough money was available from the shelling to pay up the loan. We worked with the banks to take up the loans."

"One morning we started at 4 o'clock. By 8 o'clock we had taken in 108 truck loads. Our tracks were filled with loaded cars almost every evening. Yet it was done without blockades. And so far we have never had to keep a truck waiting."

"Handling grain that fast requires equipment. Both our elevators are fitted with air lifts and grates, for quick dumping of trucks. Our south house is fitted with SKF ball bearings on the head shaft, the jack shaft and the boot, and has a dustproof, ball bearing, ventilated motor. We have bought SKF bearings and a new head drive to install in the north house just as soon as we can close it down long enough to make the improvement. Modern grain movements require modern equipment."

Producers of fertilizer in each state or zone have been authorized by the N.R.A. to establish grades, and after such grade have been promulgated the offering of fertilizer not conforming thereto shall be considered an unfair trade practice.

Speaking at a mass meeting at Belvidere, Ill., recently E. H. Everson, pres. of the National Farmers Union, said the farm problem is not one of over production and labeled the A.A.A. the "Asinine Agricultural Activity."

Maintenance of Oil-Break Motor Starters

BY C. M. PARK, Engineer, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

The oil used in ordinary low voltage motor control apparatus has for its primary purpose, submergence of the arc which occurs when the contacts are opened under load. In this manner, the arc is prevented from igniting any combustible dust that might exist inside of the starter case. This property of submerging and quenching the arc, however, has the disadvantage of increasing arc damage to the current-carrying contacts, and as a consequence, the contact fingers of oil-immersed control equipment require frequent dressing and frequent replacement.

The deterioration of contact fingers is much more rapid where starting is frequent or where the starting load is heavy, and under certain conditions it is necessary for this portion of the equipment to receive attention every month.

When the contact fingers become burned, serious contact heating is likely to develop, and this may reach the point where partial vaporization of the oil will result. Such vapors will mix with the air inside of the case and may produce an explosive mixture which needs only a spark to cause an explosion and possible fire.

Contact burning may also become bad enough to cause contacts to stick and fail to open completely when the power to the motor is cut off. This may result in motor burnout from single phasing, or an arc may develop under the surface of the oil and cause a serious explosion and fire.

During the winter, when starting loads are likely to be heavy, it is particularly important that contact surfaces be kept in good condition.

A feature in the operation of oil-immersed starters which sometimes fails to receive proper attention is the type of oil used. Use of the improper type of oil may hasten the deterioration of the contacts, and such oil may contain volatile ingredients which increase the hazard of explosive vapors within the starter case. Only special circuit breaker oil should be used, and for winter time operation in unheated buildings, the oil should be of the type designed for outdoor circuit breakers.

The periodic overhauling of oil-immersed starting equipment involves relatively small cost, and may be the means of preventing fire or serious personal injury.

From Abroad

Germany plans to rigidly control all imports and to regulate exports, somewhat after the control in Russia.

Holland's organized grain trade has sent a memorandum to the government requesting relaxation of government restrictions to avoid serious difficulty in obtaining adequate grain supplies.

Mexico has imposed an absolute quarantine on imports of alfalfa stalks, leaves, roots, flower and seeds on account of the reported presence of weevil, when from Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Oregon and Nevada, and a partial quarantine when from California.

The Czechoslovakian monopoly price for hard red wheat (61 pounds per bus.) has been fixed for the year. The farm price for August is \$1.86 per bus., for September \$1.87, and for each succeeding month about 2 cents higher so that for May 1935 it is \$2.04 (current rate of exchange). The farm price for August rye is \$1.32 which will be gradually increased until May 1935 when it will reach \$1.46. Sales prices are farm prices plus 9 cents per bushel in the case of wheat and 7 cents in the case of rye. It is expected that the monopoly will handle annually 29,000,000 bus. of wheat and 31,000,000 bus. of rye.



Grand Ridge, Ill., Elevator Receives 25,000 bus. of Corn in One Day

Static Electricity as a Source of that Initial Spark

By CHESTER J. ALGER, Chicago.

Static electricity is produced in industrial plants manufacturing food products by the operation of such equipment and machinery as transmission belts, pulleys, reels, bucket elevators, pneumatic conveying and dust collecting systems including spouting and fans, and in some instances, it is developed in grinding mills.

It has been my experience that belts and pulleys are the greatest producers of static electricity. Why this exists is explainable by the fact that it is not uncommon to find belts slipping when passing over pulleys. Also, it must be taken into consideration that after the belt has passed around the pulley, and in straightening out again, the friction between the plies of the belt in going over the pulley generates static electricity; smaller diameter pulleys develop more static than the larger diameter pulleys.

Since it has been established that static electricity is developed in industrial plants and that it can ignite dust, the next question is: what are we going to do about it?

In the corn products refining safety inspectors carry with them for the purpose of locating static electricity a minerallac "statoscope." This is a very sensitive instrument, and when static electricity charges are discovered, we proceed to eliminate them by proper grounding.

It has also been my experience that when the atmospheric humidity is extremely low, such as on a cold winter day, static electricity is made or developed on machinery that does not occur during the other seasons of the year. This in my opinion indicates the importance of making static electricity tests in the winter season. Also mill and wooden construction type buildings are more subject to static electricity than other types of construction.

Other static electricity producers such as reels, bucket elevators, fans and dust collecting systems should be grounded to building steel or water lines by the use of a flexible stranded copper cable, both ends of the ground wires soldered in position.

It may be of interest to mention an experience relative to static electricity being discovered on the wooden frames of a set of reels. All the usual and customary means of grounding to discharge the static electricity were employed without success, and as a final resort the complete wooden reel housings were painted with aluminum paint which, due to its metallic base, completely dissipated all traces of static electricity after the painting had been done.

As a final word, let me warn you that if and when grounding is done, frequent inspections must be made to see that the ground wires have not been broken; otherwise, the possible ignition hazard of static electricity is increased.

Chicago Board's Band Wins Honors and Good-Will

The Chicago Board of Trade American Legion Post's Band, able good-will ambassadors, easily walked away with first prize at the Illinois State Fair on Aug. 26, and were rewarded with an engagement to play during Fair Week, and \$550 prize money (which will go towards defraying its expenses to the National Legion Convention in Miami, Fla., in October).

At the State Convention of all Illinois Legion Posts on Sept. 2 the Band again won first prize in band competition and first place in parade competition.

This honor-winning band was disqualified from national contests last year, inasmuch as the American Legion's national convention was held in Chicago, and the host city never competes. Armin Hand, assistant under Sousa during the war, heads this splendid organization.

The Chicago exchange is also proud of its Drum and Bugle Corps, made up of members and employees of members. Headed by Ray

Gerstenberg, this corps took second prize in the parade at the state Legion convention and won three individual contests among buglers. It also took third prize in the divisional competition at the Illinois State Fair and won \$200.

The Corn-Hog Referendum

The announced plans for a referendum on the adjustment program for corn and hogs for 1935 ignore all the consumers of the product, disregard all farmers producing other crops, and, worst of all, disfranchise farmers producing corn and hogs who have not signed corn-hog contracts.

This scheme amounts to a picking in advance of the judge and jury. It is obvious that signers must be those who approved of the corn-hog control in the first instance and naturally would be predisposed to a continuance.

The exclusion of non-signers from the balloting raised such antagonism that at the last minute it was decided to give them a vote in instances where they produced 10 acres of corn or produced hogs in 1934, as certified by the county control ass'n.

Unquestionably very many of the producers are ignorant of the fact that they themselves, and not the packers or processors, are paying the processing tax. Those of them who believe the "benefit" payments are a gift from Uncle Sam naturally can be expected to vote in favor of his continuing in the role of Santa Claus.

At a conference on the referendum held recently at Kansas City considerable debate arose over the form of the questionnaire to be sent producers, some favoring a wording that could be twisted into an approval in advance of any regimentation of farmers conceived by the bureaucrats. It seems that the following phraseology was finally agreed upon:

1. Do you favor any adjustment program dealing with corn and hogs in 1935?
2. Do you believe that an adjustment program for corn planted in 1935 is sufficient to prevent excess hog production?
3. Do you favor a one-contract adjustment program, dealing with grains, to follow 1935 adjustment programs?

Balloting is to continue from Oct. 1 to Oct. 12.

Produce commission merchants of Washington have gone into court for an injunction restraining the director of agriculture from enforcing the licensing act in such a way as to make them agree to fixed prices for melons and tomatoes. Who is supplying cash to conduct produce business in the capital city?

The Coal Ass'n asserts the socialistic hydro-electric scheme of the Tennessee Valley Authority alone, in addition to its destructive effect upon the private power industry in that territory, will displace six million tons of coal to the detriment of the coal operators and coal miners who could produce the power more cheaply than the hydro-electric plants.

Personal Injury Hazards at the Elevator

By FRANK A. BYRNES, Chicago, Ill.

By far the greater number of accidents occur in the track shed and on the working floor of the elevator.

Opening grain doors with the pinch bar has been the cause of many a smashed finger. When a heavy bite has been taken and full body pressure is exerted the bar sometimes slips from its hold, and man, bar and fingers go crashing against the grain door.

In lifting grain doors and boards there is the danger of heavy protruding nails puncturing hands or body. Many men working in or about track unloading shed have stepped on nails when the doors by some chance or other have been allowed to lie on the floor.

Consider what can happen to a person walking between uncoupled cars or crawling underneath same. This type of accident usually proves fatal. Another risk is standing alongside cable used to move cars. The cable may part, or the hook slip from its supposed security, when the person alongside the cable is subject to painful or perhaps fatal injury when struck by the hook.

In that part of the elevator where the various cleaning machines, conveyor belts and overhead spouts are located care must be taken not to expose loose-fitting clothing to moving parts.

Spouts having grain running in them are very heavy and when not securely fastened will come down on whatever is below.

One can visualize all kinds of injuries to a person being "taken for a ride" on the moving conveyor belt. After one regains his senses the alibi is "I didn't think it was running."

Weighmen and spoutmen have to work with speed and accuracy, having to be at various places at brief intervals of time, and are sometimes hasty in weaving in and out of a series of spouts, columns and protruding gadgets, or jumping over running belts.

Lowering a man by rope and chair into a bin calls for considerable scrutiny of the equipment and for care in handling. The type of person lowered into bin must be considered. Some men become very nervous and excited at this venture and should never be allowed to go down in bins. Those going down should be impressed with the importance of never leaving the chair or becoming separated from the safety rope. There may be a false bottom that gives way when a man leaves the chair and attempts to stand on the grain. Grain clinging to bin wall may come down.

Maintenance men or millwrights at work on movable equipment such as elevating legs, conveyor belts, pulleys and shafts need protection. All elevators generally require that all control switches should be locked, or marked that men are working.



The Chicago Board of Trade Drum and Bugle Corps Wins Prizes

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Milpitas, Cal.—The grain and hay warehouse of Harry Morris burned recently; loss, \$15,000; building insured, contents partly insured.

South Vallejo, Cal.—A new elevator will be built by the Sperry Flour Co. to replace the loss of its marine elevator by fire on Aug. 30, as reported in the Journals last number. Equipment will also be installed to unload grain from ships.

CANADA

Ft. William, Ont.—The Ft. William-Port Arthur Grain Exchange held its annual meeting Sept. 17, at which time D. L. Bole was elected pres. and G. Sellers sec'y.

Goderich, Ont.—Oscar J. Knoebel, of Chicago, Ill., will again be stationed here during this coming winter to look after the interests of the John Kellogg Co., of Chicago, here and at Depot Harbor, Ont. He will make his headquarters at the Goderich Elvtr. & Transit Co.'s elevator.

Winnipeg, Man.—At the Winnipeg Grain Exchange election, held Sept. 12, the following officers were chosen: Pres., Roy W. Milner (elected by acclamation); first vice-pres., Rupert C. Reece; second vice-pres., W. J. Dowler. Mr. Milner is pres. of the Jackson Bros. Grain Co., of which he was one of the organizers in 1931, and also general manager of the N. Bawlf Grain Co.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Midwest Bean Co. is remodeling and enlarging its offices here.

Denver, Colo.—A stubborn blaze at the Purina Flour Mills here, on Sept. 1, did but nominal damage, altho it took the fire department four hours to subdue it.

Lamar, Colo.—An 11-year-old boy visiting in Lamar is reported to have stumbled on a loose board in one of the elevators here, as he was watching the machinery. He fell and received a fractured and badly cut leg.

Manassa, Colo.—The old Los Cerritos flour mill, as it is known locally, owned by Mrs. A. Kaneaster, has been leased to Gordon Mathewson, of Cedar City, Utah, who has taken charge and is now doing custom grinding. Mr. Mathewson and family intend making this their home.

Hugo, Colo.—Virgil Kelley has leased the Farmers Elevator here and is now conducting a feed store in the building. He is also an authorized buyer of beans for the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. He has been manager of the elevator for several years under the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., which has recently withdrawn from the elevator business in many small communities, the local elevator being one of these.

ILLINOIS

Elburn, Ill.—The Elburn Co-op. Co.'s elevator has been re-covered with galvanized iron and painted.

Hallock, Ill.—Installation of a truck scale has been arranged for the local elevator of the Fowler Grain Dealers.

Little York, Ill.—The elevator here owned by Wayne Bros. has been taken down and is being rebuilt at Oquawka, Ill.

Mindale (Mackinaw p. o.), Ill.—The Mindale Grain Co. recently completed the installation of a new 10-ton truck scale.

Pearl City, Ill.—Everett Roberts, employed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past seven years, died recently.

Winchester, Ill.—The capital stock of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is reported to have been increased from \$10,000 to \$40,000.

Sullivan, Ill.—Mail addressed to the West End Elvtr. Co. here is returned by the postoffice marked "Moved, left no address."

Forest City, Ill.—The Forest City Co-op. Grain Co. has repaired its severe fire damage of last May and is again in operation.

Georgetown, Ill.—Mail addressed to the Jackson Grain Co. is returned marked "Removed—no address" by the postoffice department.

Sandwich, Ill.—During the illness of Manager Rinehart, of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, Tom Finnie is acting manager of the elevator.

Deer Creek, Ill.—The local Turner-Hudnut elevator has been bot by the D. C. & C. Farmers Grain Co., which now has its headquarters there.

Rosemond, Ill.—Damage to the extent of about \$1,000 was done to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator last month, when a cyclone took the roof off.

Oquawka, Ill.—Wayne Bros. are taking down their grain elevator at Little York and rebuilding it here on the Mississippi River. The elevator will have a capacity of 40,000 bus.

Sullivan, Ill.—Charles A. Gregory, receiver for the M. & F. State Bank, is reported to have leased the West End Elevator Co.'s elevator to the Shellabarger Grain Co., which will operate it.

Cherry Valley, Ill.—The loss sustained by Hyland Bros. in the burning of their elevator on Sept. 2 was estimated at about \$12,000; insured for about half its value. The elevator will be rebuilt.

Filson, Ill.—Our Filson elevator burned Sept. 16, with about 15,000 bus. of grain. Cause of fire unknown. Will rebuild at once.—T. E. Hamman & Co. [The capacity of this elevator was about 100,000 bus.]

Milla (Lostant p. o.), Ill.—Burglars broke into the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator over a recent week end, for the second time in seven weeks, but all they got was a radio battery. A futile effort was made to break into the large safe.

Palestine, Ill.—Creditors of Meisenhelder Bros., a well known elevator and milling company with headquarters here, have asked that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the company's properties. Dorance L. Kirtland, of Oblong, Ill., was appointed receiver.

Allendale, Ill.—Fred J. Dorney, 51 years old, manager Allendale Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, died at a physician's office here, Sept. 13, where he was undergoing an operation on his tonsils. Death is believed to have been caused from a heart shock. He is survived by the widow and two children.—W. B. C.

Morris, Ill.—Work on the new 60,000-bu. cribbed elevator for the Farmers National Grain Corp. is expected to be completed by Nov. 1. A truck dump with a 34-foot platform and 30-ton truck scale, a 25-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, distributor head, manlift, barge spouts, etc., will be installed, altho no cleaning, clipping or other machinery is called for in the plans. The Macdonald Engineering Co. has the contract.

Ottawa, Ill.—The Ottawa City Council, by a unanimous vote, recently instructed the city attorney to join with the property owners of West Ottawa in starting and prosecuting such suits as he considered necessary to force H. C. Shaw, of the Farmers National Co., to abandon his grain loading station in that section of the city, the action being taken after a group of 10 property owners had appeared before the council with their attorney and protested against the station. The grain loading station has been in operation in West Ottawa for the past year.

Chandlerville, Ill.—Painful injuries were suffered by J. H. Scott, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, recently when he fell from a car which he was having moved on the track and barely escaped being run over. A tendon in his right knee was torn loose, and he was taken to a hospital in Springfield, where an operation on the knee was found necessary.

Round Grove, Ill.—Austin Bros.' 20,000-bu. elevator here burned early Saturday evening, Sept. 8, fire apparently starting in the motor room and gaining great headway before it was discovered, as no one was in the elevator for several hours before the fire broke out. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$9,000. Only recently about \$1,000 had been spent in improvements, including installation of new 10-ton truck scales and widening, raising the roof and replanking the driveway. New grinders, motors and other equipment were installed a year or two ago. In addition to the building and equipment, the loss included a carload of wheat, a car and a half of oats, 400 bus. of corn, seed, paint, hardware, oil, grease, etc. The elevator will be rebuilt at once, it is reported.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling for \$7,000.

Moe B. Flower, former member of the Board of Trade and postal employee, died Sept. 24 at his home in this city, from a heart attack, at the age of 62 years.

Shields & Co.'s soft ball team defeated the James E. Bennett & Co.'s nine by a score of 6 to 5, on Sept. 20, thus making the count even in the three-game series for a trophy donated by the LaSalle Street Cashiers Ass'n.

The firms of Russell, Miller & Co. and A. O. Slaughter, Anderson & Fox will be consolidated as of Oct. 1, the name of the new firm being Slaughter & Russell, which will hold two memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade. Offices will continue to be operated in this city, in New York, San Francisco, Oakland, Del Monte, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Seattle and Portland.

New members of the Board of Trade are: Earl S. Potter, partner in Talcott, Potter & Co.; William H. Combs, partner in Belden & Co., and Charles L. Morse, partner in A. M. Kidder & Co., all three of New York City; Jules Destombe, commodities broker of Paris, France. The membership of Hayden Newhall, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been posted for transfer to Edward J. Wade, of New York.

Our company is just completing the erection of a soybean extraction plant at Chicago. This plant will have a capacity of 130 tons per day and our initial storage unit will have a storage capacity of 300,000 bus. At this plant we will not only produce soybean oil but will also produce lecithin and synthetic casein. The process that we have installed for soya oil extraction is recognized as being the most efficient process ever devised for this purpose. We will produce a superior quality of soybean meal that will be well balanced for feeding purposes.—The Glidden Co., Adrian D. Joyce, Pres. (Cleveland, O.)

INDIANA

Amboy, Ind.—The Amboy Grain Co. has installed a new Sidney Manlift.

Lynn, Ind.—A set of new scales has been installed by the Carman Supply Co.

Morristown, Ind.—Central States Elvtr. Corp. has recently put in a Sidney Combined Sheller.

Shelby, Ind.—A 15-ton track scale with 18-foot deck has been installed by the Lowell Grain & Hay Co.

Fowler, Ind.—Installation of a 15-ton truck scale at the local office is planned by the Fowler Grain Dealers. The present scale will be re-installed at the company's elevator at Hallock, Ill.

Galveston, Ind.—The Bahler Grain & Feed Co. recently installed some new machinery in its elevator.

Attica, Ind.—The elevator of Harry E. Van-Deventer was slightly damaged by exposure fire on Aug. 24.

Elwood, Ind.—The plant of the Kiefer Feed & Supply Co. is being remodeled and improved. John Kiefer is manager.

Blountsville, Ind.—The Wilson-Shirley Grain Co. has arranged to have its elevator painted aluminum.—W. F. Shirley.

Schneider, Ind.—Re-roofing of the tanks of the John Kellogg Co.'s transfer elevator here is reported as contemplated.

Lowell, Ind.—A magnetic separator has been installed on the No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill of the Lowell Grain & Hay Co.

Westville, Ind.—The old Holmesville Mill here, formerly operated by his father, Emil, has been re-opened by Dewey Rotzien.

Foresman, Ind.—Construction has started on two 17,000 bu. circular ear corn cribs and a cob and dust house for the Standard Elvtr. Co.

Carlos City (Carlos p. o.), Ind.—The Farmers Grain Co., Inc., contemplates installation of a half-ton feed mixer, and a 3-h.p. motor to operate it.

Grand View, Ind.—The Cadick Produce, incorporated; to trade in grains and produce; incorporators: William T. Cadick, Nellie Cox and Casper Dawson.

Modoc, Ind.—Stock Bros. contemplate installation of a half-ton feed mixer, and plan to extend their scale platform. Recently they purchased a truck.

Warsaw, Ind.—Fred McKown, incorporated; incorporators: Harry Waggoner, Lucile D. McKown, Fred McKown; to deal in grain, feeds and farm produce.

Darlington, Ind.—The elevator office of the Farmers Feed & Grain Co. was entered by thieves during the night of Aug. 28, who got \$1.60 for their trouble.

Portland, Ind.—John Weisel is the new resident agent of the Finch & Weisel Elvtr. Co., Inc., according to papers recently filed with the sec'y of state of Indiana.

Dinwiddie (Kersey p. o.), Ind.—The elevator of the Lowell Grain & Hay Co. here has been improved by a new coat of paint. The metal parts were painted black, the wood parts a lead gray.

Sulphur Springs, Ind.—Wilson Grain Co. has just completed installation of 15-ton truck scales. Building of a new office and painting of the elevator and proposed office with aluminum paint is planned.

Huntington, Ind.—The grain elevator formerly operated by Wasmuth-Fisher Co. and located on the Wabash Railroad has been razed, the lumber and other material to be used in the construction of farm buildings.

Foresman's Switch (Otterbein p. o.), Ind.—Some of the bins have been remodeled and a new cob and dust house of iron-clad circular construction has been built by the Standard Elvtr. Co. The elevator is managed by Charles C. Inglis.

Schneider, Ind.—W. G. Fry, manager of the Fry & Montgomery elevator here, succumbed to an attack of pneumonia following his attendance at Speaker Rainey's funeral, and died on Aug. 29. His many friends in the grain trade sympathize with the bereaved widow and two daughters.

Monon, Ind.—The local properties of the Standard Elvtr. Co., managed by Frank Ayers, have been improved by construction of a new 17,000-bu. corn crib, and an ironclad cob and dust house; with installation of a Western Corn Sheller and a Western Cleaner, and a 20-inch leg belt with 18x7-inch buckets on 18-inch centers.

Evansville, Ind.—Charles Leiss, age 57 years, of the soy bean division of the E. Mead Johnson Co., of this city, died from a heart attack in a Union City, Tenn., hospital on Sept. 10. Mr. Leiss was believed to be improving from an auto accident that occurred near Union City on Aug. 25, at which time he suffered a fractured knee and fractures of both arms. Mr. Leiss was in the grain and hay brokerage business in this city 25 years ago, with Harrison & Hickman. He is survived by his widow, who sustained a fractured skull in the auto accident.

West Point, Ind.—The marriage has been announced of Bailey F. Beedle, manager of the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Grain Co.'s local elevator to Gladys Gay, of this city.

Vincennes, Ind.—We are overhauling our house, have replaced the old hoist with newer model and will install a new No. 31 cleaner from the Union Iron Wks.—W. E. Hutton & Son.

Enos (Morocco p. o.), Ind.—The elevator of the Enos Grain Co. is sparkling in its new coat of aluminum paint and red roof. Installation of a larger hammer mill is planned in the future.

Rossville, Ind.—Construction of a new, cribbed, iron-clad elevator on the site of the burned Mattix & Reveal elevator, by J. A. Stephenson, of Moran and Sedalia, who purchased the site (as reported in the Journals last number) is planned to begin soon. Fred Childers is drawing the plans. Local labor will do the building.

Carmel, Ind.—The Foster-Kendall Co.'s feed mill and elevator properties have been improved by construction of a 12x42-foot addition to the wareroom attached to the elevator, building of a 54x30-foot warehouse adjacent an existing warehouse, and installation of a portable bag-closing machine. The construction work is of frame, iron-clad, on a cement block foundation. A sacking scale has been purchased to speed up sacking operations.

Lynn, Ind.—The Lynn Elvtr. Co., operated for the Henry E. Harman Estate by Basil Harman since the death of the former last June, is installing a 15-ton truck scale with 9x18-foot platform and type-registering beam. Just installed is a one-ton Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer with 3-h.p. GE Motor, a Sidney Corn Sheller, and a 20-h.p. GE Motor to run the legs, taking the place of a 40-h.p. motor which has been connected with a recently purchased Hocking Valley Hammer Mill.

IOWA

Guthrie Center, Ia.—Brady's sorghum mill opened for business on Sept. 10.

Hopkinton, Ia.—R. E. Lux has installed a mill for making all kinds of cereal breakfast foods.

Bancroft, Ia.—Frank Lupin is installing feed mill machinery and equipment in a building he recently bot and repaired.

Renwick, Ia.—New iron roofs have been installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Massena, Ia.—The mill property of the Massena Mill Co. was damaged by fire, on Sept. 7, originating from combustion of coal in coal bin attached.

Cotter, Ia.—The elevator formerly operated by George B. Stopp & Co. is now being operated by the Cotter Lbr. Yard and is owned by C. C. Stopp.

Dike, Ia.—Thieves broke into one of the two elevators here during the night of Sept. 11 and stole an adding machine and an alarm clock.—Art Torkelson.

Stout, Ia.—A radio, an alarm clock and an adding machine were stolen from the office of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator during the night of Sept. 11.—Art Torkelson.

Klemme, Ia.—A. R. White, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past four years, resigned recently due to ill health, and has been succeeded by C. C. Kilgore, of Goodell.

Marion, Ia.—A grain storage tank is under construction on the Roscoe B. Blinks farm, a few miles east of Marion, to have a capacity of between 16,000 and 17,000 bus., construction being of hollow tile.

Steamboat Rock, Ia.—George Potgeter, owner of an elevator here, is a candidate for representative in the state legislature on the Farmer-Labor ticket. Mr. Potgeter has served his home town as mayor for 15 years.

Story City, Ia.—The Thompson Grain Co. has been purchased by Chris Williams, of Stratford, who owns several elevators in this section. His son from Boone will manage the local elevator, possession of which will be given Oct. 1.

Stevens, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for improvements in its plant. A 15-ton Fairbanks type "S" Heavy Duty Truck Scale and a new 12-foot grate will be installed for receiving grain.

Clemons, Ia.—The Clemons Co-op. Ass'n has been formed to take over the Farmers Co-op. Co., which has been in receivership as previously reported. Grain, feed, building material, fuel and hardware will be handled by the new organization. W. J. Darland is manager.

Cherokee, Ia.—W. H. Lysaght, of Cherokee, died Sept. 17 at Park Rapids, Minn., when pneumonia developed following a severe heart attack. Mr. Lysaght, one of the founders of the Weart & Lysaght Coal, Grain & Lbr. Co., retired from active business 25 years ago.—Art Torkelson.

Des Moines, Ia.—H. W. Swanson has been appointed general manager of the Vy-Lactos Laboratories, Inc., manufacturers of a concentrate supplement used in mixed feeds. Mr. Swanson has been in the feed business for more than 15 years, chiefly with the Quaker Oats Co., and the Grain Belt Mills, at St. Joseph, Mo.

Des Moines, Ia.—E. G. Cool has been appointed head of the cash grain department of Sargent & Co. Mr. Cool, who is well known to the western grain trade, has had wide experience in the brokerage and grain commission business, having been formerly connected with Philip H. Schifflin, of Chicago, and recently he headed the firm of E. G. Cool & Co., of Des Moines.

Plum Creek (Algona p. o.), Ia.—Our recent electric installation is built on most up-to-date plan, with head drive, all wires enclosed in iron tubes, etc., installation by as good an electrician as Iowa affords. We had already installed truck scales and pneumatic dump with tube attached for inflating tires. In fact, we now have an exceptionally well built and equipped elevator. Our buyer is Leslie Huff.—E. L. Gilbert, Bode & Gilbert.

Muscataine, Ia.—The McKee Feed & Grain Co.'s 20,000-bu. elevator here on the levee front has been completed and is now receiving grain. The elevator of similar capacity, being erected by the Farmers Union Exchange, of Lone Tree, Ia., is also about completed. Both houses are built especially for barge loading, but have railroad connections also. On account of the low stage of the river, probably no shipments of grain by water can be made this fall.

Des Moines, Ia.—The official opening of the new 1,000,000-bu. elevator, operated by the Kellogg Elvtr. & Grain Corp. and constructed by the James Stewart Corp., was held early this month, with Howard Kellogg, of Buffalo, N. Y., second son of Spencer Kellogg, founder of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. (of which the local company is a subsidiary) as the guest of honor. Mr. Kellogg, in the presence of a group of local business men and civic leaders, unveiled a bronze plaque on the front of the elevator, bearing a likeness of his father. The ceremonies also included a number of brief speeches.

KANSAS

Newton, Kan.—E. R. Sanner has purchased several Sidney Cleaners complete.

Tyro, Kan.—Floyd Hey will operate a stationary and a portable feed mill here, it is reported.

Patterson, Kan.—The N. Sauer Milling Co. sustained windstorm damage to its elevator on Sept. 1.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on Aug. 14.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT and OATS HENRY D. GEE

EXCHANGE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The Pacific Northwest has a good crop of grain. Do you need some of it? Rail or ocean shipment. We specialize in wheat and oats.

Wells, Kan.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. sustained slight windstorm damage on Sept. 4.

Doster (Caldwell p. o.), Kan.—The elevator of A. J. Moore Grain Co. was damaged by windstorm on Sept. 2.

White Water, Kan.—The White Water Flour Mills are building an addition to their plant in which will be housed a complete electro-generating plant for their own use. The building will be one-story, of brick and concrete, 30x76, and will house a four-cylinder diesel engine of 275 h.p.

McLouth, Kan.—Elevator completely destroyed by fire about 4 a. m., Aug. 15 [as reported in the Journals last number]. Cause of fire, lightning. About 3,000 bus. of grain, mostly wheat, in elevator, about 2,000 bus. of which we were able to salvage and sell for feed. Loss about \$8,000 to \$10,000; insurance \$4,500. Feed warehouse, office and scales not damaged. Will not rebuild at this time.—Casebier Elvtr. Co., G. M. Casebier.

Clifton, Kan.—The old Caywood elevator, a Clifton landmark, owned by J. H. Voss, of Downs, Kan., has been sold, different parts going to different buyers. All of the buildings have to be removed from the railroad property soon. It is estimated that there is enough material in it to build six big dwelling houses. The elevator was built in 1877 by two Caywood brothers and was located originally at Vining, being moved later to Clifton when the Rock Island Railroad came to this point. In recent years it has had many owners.

Hugoton, Kan.—The H. V. Parker Grain Co. has let contract to Chalmers & Borton for the erection of a concrete elevator, capacity 50,000 bus., replacing the fire loss of June 19. The new elevator will consist of four tanks, 75 feet high and 12 feet in diameter, the cupola being 23 feet above the bins. The pit will be four feet deeper than in the old elevator and much wider. The only parts of the new structure that will be of wood will be the manlift guides and the platform of the truck lift. The contract calls for completion of the elevator in 70 days.

Topeka, Kan.—Following are the new members added to the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n between Jan. 1 and Sept. 17: Rydal Elvtr. Co., Rydal; Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Westfall; Southwest Grain Co., Hutchinson; C. E. Powell Grain Co., Eldorado; Brock Grain Co., Bufalo; Joseph Janousek, Ellsworth (reinstated); Humburg Lbr., Grain & S. Co., La Crosse; Attica Grain & Elvtr. Co., Attica; L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedarvale; Ira R. Yingling, Kendall; Durham Grain Co., Durham; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Altamont; H. E. McDaniel, Rock; Elkhart Mill & Grain Co., Elkhart (reinstated); J. A. Armour, Bentley; Ray Senter, Clearwater; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Clearwater; J. E. Kirk Grain Co., Scott City; Valley Center Farmers Union Co-op. Co., Valley Center; W. J. Lowe, Horton.

KENTUCKY

Madisonville, Ky.—We are putting in a sweet feed mill and expect to use home grown feeds and molasses.—Corum Bros.

Geneva, Ky.—The flour mill of Louis Amiet, one-half mile east of this point, burned Sept. 13. An engine backfired and set fire to a gasoline tank. Loss, \$4,000.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The feed supply plant of P. Frederick Obrecht & Son, a four-story building, was gutted by fire early in the morning of Sept. 8.

Baltimore, Md.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has appointed S. Hassel, of Chicago, manager of its local office in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., succeeding George Kublin.

WEEVIL ERADICATION

Use Liquifume Grain Fumigant for storage grains. Liquifume Flour Fumigant for flour and warehouse stocks.

Write us on your insect problems.

AMERICAN GRAIN FUMIGANT CO.
619 F. Exch. Minneapolis, Minn.

MICHIGAN

Cashovia, Mich.—The O'Melia Mills have installed an "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator in their elevator here.

Warren, Mich.—The Warren Co-op. Co. has improved the equipment of its elevator by the recent installation of an "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator.

Lowell, Mich.—We are constructing 40,000-bu. capacity re-inforced concrete storage, fully equipped with up-to-date machinery. The Burrell Eng. & Const. Co. is doing our work.—King Milling Co.

Port Huron, Mich.—Under the management of P. J. Hogan, formerly with H. L. Kimball, feed dealer of this city, the Farmers Elvtr. here has started business again. A full line of feeds manufactured by the Arcady Farms Milling Co. will be handled.

Detroit, Mich.—Joseph Streicher, who has a wide acquaintance in the Middle West, having been with J. F. Zahm & Co., of Toledo, O., for 28 years, is now in the Detroit office of Fenner & Beane as business solicitor, specializing in grain and commodity futures.

Chesaning, Mich.—Albert Armbrustmacher, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Fowler for several years, has been appointed manager of the Michigan Bean Co.'s elevator here, succeeding George Allen, who has been transferred by the company to Saginaw, to be superintendent of its plant there.

Saginaw, Mich.—George Allen, former manager of the Michigan Bean Co.'s Chesaning branch, has been appointed superintendent of the company's plant here, succeeding George P. Waldbauer, who was killed recently by the fumes of hydrocyanic acid gas, as reported in the Journals last number. The company has recently added a Sidney Truck Dump to its equipment.

Charlotte, Mich.—It is now reported that the L. H. Shepherd Grain, Bean & Milling Co.'s elevator only has been sold to the Minor Walton Bean Co., of Grand Rapids, instead of the entire property as previously reported in the daily press, and that the mill and warehouse continues in the Shepherd Estate and will be operated by Otis Shupp, who spent many years with the business.

MINNESOTA

Hancock, Minn.—The elevator of Charles E. Welsh was destroyed by fire Sept. 8.

Luverne, Minn.—The charter of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been renewed for another 30 years.

Wegdahl, Minn.—Lightning damaged the elevator and stock of the Wegdahl Elvtr. Co. on Aug. 30.

Greenbush, Minn.—Business men of this town have made arrangements to erect a flax tow mill here.

Hawley, Minn.—J. D. Hoag, manager of the West Elvtr., has resigned and gone to St. Maries, Ida.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Farmers National Warehouse Corp. sustained windstorm damage to its property on Aug. 8.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The Math Barzen Co. is erecting a new feed and flour warehouse here, to cost \$1,500.

Roseau, Minn.—A new scale and dump have been installed at Red Lake Falls Milling Co.'s elevator at this point.

Halstad, Minn.—The Halstad Elvtr. Co.'s safe was recently broken open by burglars who stole cash amounting to \$90.

Mahnomen, Minn.—It is reported that an elevator at this point has been bot by Timothy Stafslian, formerly of Max, N. D.

Cray (Lake Crystal p. o.), Minn.—Wind damaged the elevator roof and driveway of the Hubbard & Palmer Co. on Aug. 25.

Waldorf, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale with a modern dump.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—The local elevator of the Red Lake Falls Milling Co. has been bot by the Nishna Valley Seed Co., of Shenandoah, Ia.

Elmore, Minn.—N. H. Mongeau, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, is back on the job again after being laid up for six months.

Clara City, Minn.—John A. DeWerd sustained slight hail damage to his elevator on Aug. 8.

New Ulm, Minn.—Thieves broke into the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator last month. This makes the fifth visit of the kind in the last two years.

Northcote, Minn.—The Humboldt Farming Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. install new mechanical equipment consisting of motors, head drives, etc.

Hanska, Minn.—I was transferred from Clinton, Minn., to Hanska Aug. 1, due to the complete crop failure there.—C. E. Kennedy, agent, Great Western Grain Co.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—William Hoppenstedt, owner of the Sleepy Eye Elvtr. for the last seven years, has sold the house to Walter L. McGee, of Sanborn, N. D.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Theo Hamm Brewing Co. will erect a new grain elevator, having a capacity of 500,000 bus., on E. Minnehaha St. The Barnett & Record Co. has the contract.

Ghent, Minn.—One of the Ghent Grain & Fuel Co.'s two elevators here burned at 11:45 p. m., Sept. 4. The building contained oats, barley and a little corn, and also was used for feed grinding.

Ihlen, Minn.—Selmer Mikelson has been succeeded as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Stock Co.'s elevator by F. C. Reynolds, former second man in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Delavan, Minn.

Clinton, Minn.—C. E. Kennedy, agent for the Great Western Grain Co. here, has been transferred by the company from this point to Hanska, Minn., on account of the complete failure of the crops here.

Duluth, Minn.—Applicants for membership in the Duluth Board of Trade include Henry C. Olson, of the Johnson-Olson Grain Co., of Minneapolis. Mr. Olson was formerly wheat buyer for the Capital City Milling Co.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—The local grain and coal business of the Cargill Elvtr. Co. has been taken over by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Because of the short crop this year in this vicinity, the former company is closing its local business.

St. Paul, Minn.—John Calvin Willis, prominent in grain circles here for many years, manager of the local office of Thomson & McKinnon for the past 11 years, died Sept. 8 at his home at Bald Eagle Lake. Mr. Willis was 48 years of age.

Lowry, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Kermit Brandt, formerly assistant manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Danube, manager of its elevator, succeeding George Hare, whose death was reported in the Aug. 8 Journals.

Argyle, Minn.—Improvements recently made at the Argyle Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator include rebuilding of loading platform, installation of new scale desk and new entrance and steps to office. The Farmers & Merchants Elvtr. Co. has also improved its elevator by building a new driveway, installing cleaning devices, thoroly overhauling machinery and equipment and installing a hose attachment for inflating truck tires.

The Minnesota State Code Authority for country grain elevators is made up as follows: Ed Erickson, of Canby, representing independent elevators, chairman; Max Goldberg, Moorhead, representing non-facility members, vice-chairman; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, representing farmers' co-operative elevators, sec'y-treas.; R. B. Bowden, Minneapolis, representing line elevators, and T. F. O'Neil, Minneapolis, representing Farmers National Grain Corp.

Warren, Minn.—We have just finished remodeling our house, improving the driveway, bin sections, office and making general repairs. Last year we built a new house with 30,000 bus. capacity, which gives us two houses with a combined capacity of 50,000. We have added this year new machinery including one cylinder grain separator and one Blue Streak Corn Cutter and Grader. This new equipment, together with our former equipment—oat huller, feed grinder and disc machines—gives us complete elevator service, feed grinding and manufacturing of a full line of poultry feeds.—Pioneer Land & Loan Co., by W. A. Knapp, Pres.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Cargill Warehouse Co. plans the construction of a metal grain storage shed on Dight Av., to be 50x250 feet, and to cost approximately \$2,500.

George C. Bucher, formerly with the National Atlas Elvtr. Co., previous to that with the Van Dusen Harrington Co., died on Aug. 30, at the age of 43 years. His widow and one son survive him.

Harry H. Rubins, who entered the grain business in Chicago when a young man and came to this city in 1901 with the F. H. Peavey Grain Co., in later life becoming a mural painter, died at the Swedish Hospital, Sept. 8, after a year's illness. He was 68 years of age.

The nominating com'tee of the Chamber of Commerce has chosen the following to be voted on at the annual election to be held Oct. 4: For pres., F. J. Seidl; first vice-pres., J. C. Wyman; second vice-pres., E. E. Mitchell; directors: G. K. Labatt, W. C. Helm, F. C. Smith, W. H. Mills, J. A. Mull, J. R. Stewart, E. S. Ferguson, W. J. Foster, E. J. Grimes, and G. S. Wilson or W. C. Wheelock. Nominations for the board of arbitration are: F. B. Carr, R. J. Healy, C. E. Lockerby, J. H. Staddon and C. E. Giles. Nominations for the board of directors are: C. G. Williams, R. C. Woodworth, P. C. Rutherford, M. W. Smith and E. L. Doherty or K. A. Linquist.

MISSOURI

Mendon, Mo.—The Mendon Elvtr. recently installed a Sidney Electric Overhead Truck Dump.

St. Louis, Mo.—Stanley Dreyer has returned to the Dreyer Commission Co.'s headquarters in this city after a stay in Kansas City, where he was temporarily in charge of that office.

Jamesport, Mo.—We opened a feed and flour store here in October, 1933. We are going to make several improvements this fall, and will put in some new machinery.—Friendly Feed Store.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Tarkio Molasses Feed Co.'s four-story mill burned early in the morning of Sept. 13, the fire starting in the cubing department on the second floor; loss, estimated at \$175,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—M. R. Parrott, vice-pres. of Seele Bros. Grain Co., suffered a fractured leg and cuts on the head when he fell recently from the third floor balcony of the Merchants Exchange Bldg.

Pattonsburg, Mo.—We are rebuilding the driveway to our elevator and widening it so that large trucks will have plenty of room to get thru it.—Green & Tooley M. & E. Co., Harry H. Green.

Kansas City, Mo.—J. A. McLiney, formerly of the grain firm of Broadnax & McLiney, which has been out of business for a number of years, died at his home in this city on Sept. 11. Mr. McLiney was one of the older members of the Board of Trade here.

Kansas City, Mo.—Frederick L. Myers, of the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., was struck by lightning and instantly killed, on the evening of Sept. 20, shortly after alighting from a street car near his home. Mr. Myers, who was 52 years of age, is survived by his wife, a son and three daughters, all at home.

MONTANA

Hinsdale, Mont.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is erecting a new auto service station, and will move its bulk station to the same location and operate it in connection with the service station.

Joplin, Mont.—The Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n's new elevator, constructed of material from an elevator at Valier, Mont., as reported in the Aug. 8 Journals, has been completed and received its first grain Aug. 20. M. O. Farden has been appointed manager.

Westmore, Mont.—The Columbia Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and the Plevna State Bank elevator (better known as the Himsl elevator) burned Aug. 28, the fire starting at 1:30 p. m. in the Columbia elevator. The town has no fire-fighting facilities. The Columbia elevator contained about 2,000 bus. of grain. The Himsl elevator was empty. On account of this year's drouth, there is not much chance that the elevators will be rebuilt this year. Some daily press reports erroneously gave the location of the fire as Plevna, Mont., which is in the same county as Westmore, and the Columbia Elvtr. Co. has an elevator at that town also.

Ulm, Mont.—On Sept. 7 the elevator of the State Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm.

Chinook, Mont.—Harry Anderson, formerly in charge of the St. Anthony & Dakota Grain Co.'s elevator here, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union 25,000-bu. elevator, recently completed, which was constructed of material from two Farmers National Grain Corp. elevators at other points, as reported in the Aug. 22 Journals.

NEBRASKA

Valentine, Neb.—The mill plant of S. F. Gilman Mill Co. was damaged by windstorm on Aug. 30.

Indianola, Neb.—The mill plant of Addie R. Doan and Scott L. Doan was damaged by windstorm recently.

Alliance, Neb.—George Neuswanger sustained damage to his electrical equipment at his elevator on Aug. 29.

Alvo, Neb.—The Miller Cereal Mills of Omaha, are now operating the elevator known as the Lee-Hill Elvtr. at this station.

Wellfleet, Neb.—On Sept. 14 the elevator and stock of the O. M. Kellogg Grain Co. were destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

Chalco, Neb.—John Runge, of Gretna, Neb., has purchased the Chalco Grain Co.'s elevator here. It is now being operated under lease by J. H. Zimmerman.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—The L. P. Luper elevator business here has been purchased by F. H. Schafer, who has been in the auto business in this city for years, and who will operate as the Francis H. Schafer Coal & Grain Co. Field seeds, coal and hay will be featured by the new firm.

Omaha, Neb.—The annual convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city, at the Fontenelle Hotel, Nov. 2, session to open at 10 a. m. and continue thru the day. Suggestions as to the makeup of the program may be sent to J. N. Campbell, sec'y of the ass'n, 829 First National Bank Bldg., Omaha.

Shelby, Neb.—An elevator here owned by the Dawson Grain Co. and which has been used for storage is now being used by the company to receive grain, since the burning of the elevator which the company leased from A. C. Dunning. The fire, caused by lightning, was reported in the Journals last number. The Dawson Co. contemplates building a new house here.

NEW MEXICO

Bluewater, N. M.—W. O. Chapman has just erected a flour mill here of 25 barrels' capacity. The building is large enough to hold two additional 25-barrel units, which will be added when the trade demands.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include the following: Foster P. Battenberg, of C. W. Andrus & Son; James Corrigan, of Sanday & Co., Inc.; Joseph F. Ullrich, Newton V. Eblen, Charles H. Labonte, Albert Wagner & Co. Associate members: Alexander H. Lehmann, of C. L. Lehmann & Co., and Jules Lapaix, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

Elmira, N. Y.—The Buckwheat Millers & Shippers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in this city at the Hotel Langwell, on Sept. 22. Information concerning the crop will be given by R. L. Gillett, of the department of farms and markets.

NORTH DAKOTA

Napoleon, N. D.—The new postmaster here is Peter Meier, elevator operator.

Chaseley, N. D.—The local elevator of the Kellogg Commission Co. burned recently.

Pleasant Lake, N. D.—The elevator of the Kellogg Commission Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Sept. 8.

Coulee, N. D.—Hail damaged some window lights in the elevator of the Coulee Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Trading Co. on Aug. 7.

Underwood, N. D.—W. J. Reuter, manager of the Occident Elvtr., has installed a new feed mill having a capacity of 100 bus. an hour.

Eldridge, N. D.—The entire plant of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been painted and the elevator siding and roof repaired.

Werner, N. D.—One of the earliest business firms in this county, the Werner Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co., recently celebrated its 20th anniversary.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Independent Elvtr. Co., of Kongsberg, N. D., recently became a member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Pittsburgh, N. D.—A recent wind storm damaged the Great Western Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and the T. E. Ibberson Co. is making the necessary repairs.

Courtney, N. D.—Burglars had the trouble of breaking open the safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for nothing last month, as they secured nothing.

Hannah, N. D.—Both the elevators of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. have been repaired on the inside, the roofs and siding repaired and the houses painted.

Wheatland, N. D.—New motors and other mechanical equipment will be installed in the Great Western Grain Co.'s elevator at this station. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Hatton, N. D.—The combination was knocked off the safe in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently by thieves, who took all the currency when they departed but left the checks and papers behind them.

New Salem, N. D.—On Sept. 8 a locomotive spark lodged in the very corner of the cupola roof of the New Salem Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and the metal roofing under the shingles kept it from gaining much headway.

The North Dakota State Code Authority for country grain elevators is composed of the following: John Jones, of Garske, representing farmers' co-operative elevators, chairman; T. E. Goulding, Edmore, representing independent elevators, vice-chairman; P. A. Lee, Grand Forks, representing non-facility members, sec'y and treas.; Thomas Nielson, Sanish, representing the Farmers National Grain Corp., and C. J. Phelan, Bowman, representing line elevators.

OHIO

Sycamore, O.—Sycamore Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a Sidney Crusher.

Brookville, O.—Wind damaged the glass in door of elevator building of J. F. Stewart on Sept. 11.

Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

HH ROBERTSON CO
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Orwell, O.—A new feed mill has been built here by Wilmer Hodge, of Rock Creek, Wis., opening for business this month.

Canal Winchester, O.—S. B. Swope has purchased some equipment of the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co., including a sheller, drag, etc.

Bloomdale, O.—Clyde Pepple, a former elevator manager at Arcadia, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Van Wert, O.—The Van Wert Grain Co.'s office was broken into the night of Sept. 7, the combination of the safe hammered off and \$30 stolen.

Columbus Grove, O.—A one-half ton feed mixer with 2-h.p. GE Motor has been installed in the Annesser Mill Co.'s elevator.—F. X. Annesser.

Ottawa, O.—A 5-h.p. gear-reduction motor with roller chain direct to head gear has been installed on a leg in the plant of the Ottawa Grain Co.

Ashland, O.—Feeds will be manufactured by the National Food Products Co., which has been organized by O. D. Firestone, J. T. Travlers and F. T. Avery.

Leipsic, O.—Wind blew the plaster off the office ceiling caused by air being trapped between the roof and the ceiling in the plant of C. A. Hiegel recently.

Fostoria, O.—The next meeting of the Northwest Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held here on Oct. 8, when the group will be the guests of the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Co., of Fostoria.

Cairo, O.—The West Cairo Farmers Elevtr. Co. has built a fireproof engine room with steel frame and re-inforced concrete floor and roof, and brick walls. Also just built is a frame, iron-clad cob and dust house.

Middle Point, O.—Exposure to a burning hay barn caused damage to the property of the Middle Point Equity Exchange Co. on Sept. 11. The office building was scorched, cracking paint and breaking some of the windows.

Wapakoneta, O.—The coal yard of the Farmers Grain Co. is being improved by a chain-link fence to prevent pilfering. During the summer the company installed a Sidney Truck Lift and put SKF Ball Bearings on the head shaft.

Findlay, O.—The Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n held a meeting in this city Sept. 10, at one of the local churches, under the sponsorship of the Jenera and Arlington elevators. A 6:30 dinner was followed by a program, which included a round table discussion of the elevator code.

Greenville, O.—J. C. Cole & Son have replaced their 75-h.p. motor with a 40-h.p. and a double-throw switch. While this does not permit operation of the company's elevator and feed grinding equipment both at the same time, it reduces the minimum power bill by half, and works little hardship in operation.

Ashley, O.—Motion for a new trial in the action of the Ashley Elevtr. Co. against F. O. VanSickle was overruled recently in Morrow County Common Pleas Court. The elevator company had been awarded a jury verdict of \$844 for corn, feed, etc., but some time ago, as reported in the Aug. 8 Journals.

Arcanum, O.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to open the safe of the Myers elevator on Sept. 4, and several small articles were stolen, including two fire extinguishers and a pencil sharpener. In the afternoon of the same day one of the extinguishers and the sharpener were discovered in the hands of some local youngsters.

Lima, O.—The 55th semi-annual fall meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Norval Hotel, this city, on Oct. 25. The meeting will be preceded by a luncheon at noon, the regular meeting following immediately. Sec'y W. W. Cummings, 1730 King Av., Columbus, O., will be pleased to receive suggestions from members as to the subjects they wish discussed.

Cincinnati, O.—Contract for Early & Daniel Co.'s new headhouse (replacing its burned one) to be a 55,000-bu. reinforced concrete structure, 200 feet high, has been let to the Macdonald Engineering Co. Horner & Wyatt drew the plans. Two legs of 10,000-bu. capacity each, two 2,500-bu. Fairbanks Scales, cleaning and dust collecting equipment, will be installed. Legs, scales, and garners will be vented. A continuous belt manlift is included in the plans.

Columbus Grove, O.—A Eureka grain and seed cleaner, a Sidney roller bearing corn sheller, and a second leg with high speed cups have been installed in the local elevator of A. G. Boogher & Son during just completed remodeling operations.

Toledo, O.—Workers at the Kasco Mills, Inc., plant here called a strike during the second week of September, on allegations by the Flour, Feed & Grain Elevtr. Workers Union that the company was not complying with an agreement reached with the subregional labor board, and used intimidation against joining unions. O. E. M. Keller, pres. and general manager of the company, announced thru the press, "Wages paid by the company to its employees are in excess of the requirements of the NRA code for the industry, and the company is living up to all of the requirements and regulations of the code, operating under the NRA, and intends to continue to do so." The mills will be closed down "until the men desiring to work get sufficient protection to enable them to work without serious danger of personal injury." The company's products will be manufactured and bot outside of the city, if necessary. About 800 men are involved in the strike.

OKLAHOMA

Eldorado, Okla.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Leger Mill Co. on Sept. 2.

Crescent, Okla.—The mill plant of the Crescent Milling Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Sept. 2.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Frank Harrah, a pioneer in the feed and flour business here, died Sept. 11, at the age of 75 years, following a six weeks' illness. Mr. Harrah took an active interest in the civic and business life of this city.

Following is the personnel of the Oklahoma State Code Authority: C. T. James, chairman, Gage; M. M. Church, vice-chairman, Jet; Ben Feuquay, sec'y-treas., Enid; E. J. Clark, Marshall; Gordon Hayton, Billings; Harry Palacek, Enid; Merle Howard, Enid.

Frederick, Okla.—It is reported that four persons have been charged in Clayton, N. M., with conspiracy to burn the elevator of the Northwestern Elevtr. Co. here last year. The report states that complaint has been filed against the owner of the elevator, and three others: Reuben Arrellano, Roy Overbay and Reuben Mares. That the owner employed the other men to burn the elevator is the state's contention.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Bancroft, Ida.—O. A. Michaelis, of Smithfield, Utah, has bot and will operate the flour mill here from Mrs. C. E. Norton.

Silverton, Ore.—Creditors of the Fischer Flouring Mills, of this city, being notified by Willard L. Marks, referee in bankruptcy, met in Salem on Sept. 17 to prove their claims, appoint a trustee and transact any other business that might come up.

Bonnors Ferry, Ida.—A grain elevator of 20,000 bus. capacity was completed last month on the farm of Ralph Allen, who had the elevator built principally for storing his own grain, but it is reported that he has taken out papers for a state bonded warehouse. The building has a concrete pit 14 feet deep, and the main structure is 52 feet high. Power for elevating the grain is supplied by a gasoline engine.

Salem, Ore.—E. T. Barkus, engaged in the feed and flour business here for the past 21 years, the firm being E. T. Barkus & Son, died very unexpectedly at his home in this city, Sept. 15, from a heart attack.

Pomeroy, Wash.—C. G. Shawen, grain and feed dealer here, suffered a stroke recently while in Los Angeles, Cal., during his vacation. At last report he was improving at his home in this city. His business is being looked after by his son Ralph during his absence.

Kennewick, Wash.—C. B. Shoemaker, of the Kennewick Flour Mill, is having an addition constructed, to be used for the storage of wheat and of flour, to have a capacity of about 50 carloads. It is contemplated to double the capacity of the mill in the near future.

Buhl, Ida.—The Trinidad Bean & Elevtr. Co. has purchased and completely rebuilt the old Consolidated Mill location here and opened for receiving and cleaning beans late last month. H. L. Hogsett, an experienced elevator man who has been with the company for several years, will be local manager.

Lewiston, Ida.—An office has been opened in this city for Balfour, Guthrie & Co. by F. M. Robinson, who has been the company's local agent at Pomeroy, Wash., and who will now reside here, going back and forth between Pomeroy and Lewiston for a time. Mr. Robinson's son Merle will keep open the Pomeroy office.

Pullman, Wash.—At the annual meeting of the Pullman Grain Growers, Inc., a resolution to increase the capitalization from \$30,000 to \$50,000 was passed, also one providing for payment of patronage dividends to non-members, to be applied on capital stock until the recipient becomes a member, when it will be paid in cash.—F. K. H.

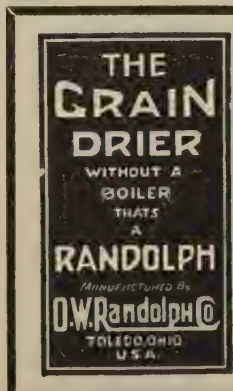
Boise, Ida.—According to papers filed in Idaho, the Sperry Elevtr. & Storage Co. (whose headquarters are in this city) and the Pacific Coast Elevtr. Co. (headquarters Portland, Ore.), have been merged under the name of the Pacific Coast Elevtr. Co.; capital stock, \$10,000. Both companies are subsidiaries of the Sperry Flour Co., of Portland, Ore.

Pasco, Wash.—The elevator of the Pasco Grain & Elevtr. Co., owned by the Boyd-Conlee Co., of Spokane, and J. J. Chisholm, that burned Sept. 3, as reported in the Journals last number, will not be rebuilt. The building, formerly the Pasco Flour Mills, which had only recently been converted into an elevator, was a total loss. Tramps were thot to have caused the fire.

Seattle, Wash.—Protest meetings have been held thruout the wheat producing regions of Idaho and eastern Washington, and are called for Oregon and California, against Sec'y Wallace's campaign to reduce wheat consumption in the United States from about 170 pounds to 122 pounds per capita. About 78 business men in this city gathered recently to hear H. T. Corson, manager of the National Food Bureau, talk on the subject. He said that instead of taking 9,000,000 acres of wheat out of production, the country would have to decrease its wheat acreage at least 16,000,000 acres if Sec'y Wallace's wheat fasting program is carried out.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Shippensburg, Pa.—Peoples Warehouse Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: J. A. Burk, C. E. Faust and E. G. Houek; to deal in grain, feed, flour, etc.



RANDOLPH DRIERS

FOR

Grain, Soya Beans, Rice

AND

Dehydrators for Alfalfa,
Sweet Corn and Vegetables



Joanna, Pa.—The new postmaster here is Arthur A. Geiger, feed mill operator, who succeeds his wife. Mrs. Geiger resigned recently, after serving as postmistress for 11 years.

Canonsburg, Pa.—After a short illness, James H. Dunlap, well known feed merchant, died recently at the Mercy Hospital. Since the death of his father two years ago, he has carried on the business alone.

Carlisle, Pa.—The death of Ira L. Groover, in the grain and feed business here for many years, until his retirement about 10 years ago, occurred on Aug. 30, in Carlisle Hospital. Mr. Groover was 87 years of age.

Blairsville, Pa.—The business of the Farmers Supply Co., grain and feed merchants here, will hereafter be conducted by Frank M. Barkley, general manager for the past 10 years, and his brother, Clarence E. Barkley, Col. J. W. Woodend, senior partner, having recently retired.

SOUTH DAKOTA

St. Lawrence, S. D.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. has a crew of men repairing the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator here.

Redfield, S. D.—A new car unloader is among the improvements recently installed at the elevator of H. W. Speight.

Maple Leaf, S. D.—The Maple Leaf Elevator Co. has closed its elevator until conditions are better, and H. C. Wagoner, manager, has gone to McLaughlin, S. D.

SOUTHEAST

Salem, Va.—The Moore Milling Co.'s plant was damaged to the extent of \$70,000 by fire recently, which gutted the building housing the corn mill and destroyed 15,000 bus. of wheat, 5,000 bus. of corn and a quantity of feed, cornmeal and flour. The city of Roanoke, Va., owns the property.

Quitman, Ga.—The grain elevator and feed mill here owned and operated by Howell Myrick has been bot by the Suwannee Stores, Inc., whose general manager, S. J. Faircloth, says that the mill will eventually be doubled in capacity. Sweet and mixed feeds, cornmeal and grits will be manufactured.

Waynesboro, Va. — Twelve-year-old John Coiner was playing in the grain elevator of the mill of his father, Grover Coiner, when the elevator operator, not knowing of the boy's presence, released the grain, which smothered the boy to death, the tragic accident occurring during the last week of August.

The Georgia flour package law has recently been amended as follows: "When packed in smaller sacks than 6s the number of pounds net weight shall be clearly designated on outside of sack." The larger sizes authorized by law in Georgia are 6s, 12s, 24s, 48s, 96s, 140s and 280s. This refers both to wheat and corn products.

TEXAS

Breckenridge, Tex.—L. M. Crowley has installed a Sidney Seed Cleaner in his elevator.

Perryton, Tex.—Scott Bros.' elevator and warehouse has been bot by the Ellis Grain Co., which, after moving to the new property, will close for the season the elevator it has been operating here, re-opening it during harvest. The new location will be kept open all the year, handling feeds, salt and coal, as well as grain. Bill Foglesong, who has been operating the Ellis Grain Co.'s house this year, will continue in charge in the new location.

WISCONSIN

Burlington, Wis.—Ed Subrod has bot the interest of Paul Zerneki in the Badger Feed Co.

River Falls, Wis.—A new feed mill has been opened on the old Prairie Mill site by E. H. Hoaglin.

Millhomme (r. d. from Kiel), Wis.—A new mixer was recently installed in the feed plant of Eichhoff & Jaschob.

Bloomer, Wis.—Installation of a feed mixer is planned by P. J. Bowe, who recently bot the Bloomer Mill Co.'s plant.

Hager City, Wis.—The razing of a frame elevator here, once operated by C. J. Swanson & Co., removes one of the oldest landmarks in this county.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Leonard J. Keefe on his 52nd birthday, Sept. 11, entertained the Gee Sanger Viringer Verein. It is reported that the Irish dominated the Teutons.

Cumberland, Wis.—J. H. LeJeune, for six years manager of the LeJeune Feed Co. here, has been appointed manager of the Cumberland Milling Co., succeeding Frank Algro, deceased.

Grafton, Wis.—The Kroehnke Bros. Milling Co. has filed an amendment to its charter changing its name to the Cedar Creek Distillery, Inc., enlarging its purposes to include dealing in liquors.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The new electric moisture testing machines recently installed by the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange do work in a twinkling that formerly took half an hour. One machine is for testing barley and the other for corn.

Milwaukee, Wis.—An office has been opened here in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. for the grain department of Hiram Walker & Sons, distillers, of Walkerville, Ont., by Harry W. Hudson, at one time with the Armour Grain Co., of Chicago.

For the benefit of buyers the American Standards Ass'n has undertaken the development of terms for designating grades and qualities of a vast number of commodities.

Wheat purchased by the Chinese government with \$10,000,000 loaned by the R.F.C. was later traded by the Chinese to other countries for war materials, the Senate investigation committee learned Sept. 14.

The Frazier-Lemke farm moratorium law enacted by Congress in June was declared unconstitutional Sept. 19 by Justice W. Calvin Chesnut in two farm mortgage foreclosure suits in the federal court at Baltimore. The confirmation of this decision by the U. S. Supreme Court will help to reestablish the farm debtor in the estimation of his creditors.

Fort Worth

The Fastest
Growing Grain
Market in the
Southwest

is the logical market for
your grain.

Try any of these Fort
Worth Grain and Cotton
Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elev. & Whsg. Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Among Kentucky's Distilleries

BY A. W. WILLIAMS.

Now that hot weather is past for this year and fermenter rooms of distilleries may be operated without high acidity and boiling over, production of whisky is on the increase and the only hold back is lack of water, chiefly in the rural sections.

In Louisville all distilleries are operating at capacity, and consuming considerable corn, rye and barley malt. The Brown Forman Distilling Co. was closed from mid June to mid September, but is back in operation, using 2,000 bushels of grain daily.

All the other plants have been on full time right through the summer. The Bernheim Distillery is using around 3,600 bus. a day; Wathen plant of A. M. S. Co., about 3,100 bus.; and the Sunnybrook plant of A. M. S. has gone up to 4,010 bus. a day, and is the largest operating plant in the state at this time. Frankfort Distilleries is using about 2,400 bus. daily at its Dixie Highway plant; about 1,100 bus. a day at its Story Avenue plant; and about 2,400 a day at its Baltimore, Md., plants. The Taylor & Williams Distillery is using 400 bus. per day.

The only operating plants out in the state at the present moment are the Old Joe Distillery, Lawrenceburg, Ky., which has increased from 300 to 600 bushels a day; and the Glenmore Distillery, at Owensboro, Ky., which is using 3,000 bus., and planning on going up to 4,000 or better this fall; plus the George T. Staggs Distillery, at Frankfort, which is using 1,500 bus. and planning to go up to 3,660 shortly.

The new plant of the Buffalo Springs Distillery, at Stamping Ground, Ky., near Frankfort, with capacity of 600 bus. a day, is ready to operate and merely waiting for increased water supply. Al Blanton, for many years distiller in charge at the George T. Staggs plant at Frankfort, has resigned and become president and general manager of the Buffalo Springs plant.

The famous Medley family, of six brothers, at Owensboro, Ky., formerly operating the old Daviess County Distillery, has reorganized the Daviess County Distilling Co., and have reconstructed the former Rock Springs plant, which will now be the Daviess County. This plant is about ready to start production, using 1,250 bus. of grain per day.

The Tom Moore Distillery, at Bardstown, Ky., has been completed and placed in operation, with an initial capacity of 600 bus. a day, to be increased to 2,400 if conditions warrant.

The Bardstown (Ky.) Distillery is merely waiting on water, to resume with around 700 bus. a day.

The Dant (Ky.) Distillery, 300 bus. capacity, will not start until late November, according to George Dant, president.

The H. McKenna, Inc., distillery, Fairfield, Ky., 200 bus., will start as soon as water supply is efficient.

T. W. Samuels Distillery, at Deatsville, Ky., 700 bus. capacity, expects to start within thirty days according to T. W. Samuels.

Will Stiles, Bardstown, Ky., has incorporated the Old Nelson County Distillery, and is rebuilding the former Lancaster plant, for a 600 bus. house.

Churchill Downs Distilling Co., Lebanon Junction, Ky., is showing rapid construction and will start a 400 bus. plant in a few weeks.

Labrot & Graham, Versailles, Ky., are rebuilding the old Oscar Pepper plant, for a capacity of 550 bus. a day, to start before winter.

The K. Taylor Distillery, Forks of the Elkhorn, near Frankfort, is well along with a new plant of 1,250 bus. daily capacity, which will start in thirty to sixty days, at the site of the former Frankfort Distillery.

James E. Pepper Distillery, at Lexington, Ky., is also ready to go with capacity of 1,500 bus. a day. Operations have been held back until burned warehouses can be rebuilt.

The Hoffman Distillery Co., Lawrenceburg, Ky., capacity 200 bus. a day, is nearly ready to start producing.

W. L. McComas, former official of Byrd Dis-

tilling Co., Louisville, recently announced that a company was in process of formation, had raised \$50,000 in cash and would install a 200 bus. plant in the Bluegrass section of the state.

Louisville and Tell City, Ind., interests are behind the Krogman Distillery, at Tell City, which will have a capacity of around 500 bus. corn a day.

The John Wathen Distilling Co., Lebanon, Ky., is operating on 300 bus. a day, but will go up to 600 bus. as soon as it can install necessary drying machinery to dry the distillery spent beer into feed.

Reduced Acreage Benefits Held Up by Tanglefoot

In business development there is a law of diminishing returns associated with expansion. One of the factors creating it is rigidity of rules, and time required for correction of rules that will not work under changed conditions. Another is a multiplicity of tiny leaks that individually amount to practically nothing but in the aggregate mount into stupendous figures. Associated with this is inadequate supervision due to physical limitations when a project grows too big.

Perhaps this is the seat of the trouble Uncle Sam and the farmers are now suffering under the corn-hog plan. H. H. Bartells, Richards, Ill., grain dealer, cites the case of Farmer Albert Bute, two miles from his elevator.

Mr. Bute borrowed \$675 on 1,500 bus. of corn he had sealed in his cribs. This volume was 180 bus. less than the sealer's original estimate. When the corn was unsealed, sold and weighed out, the cribs were found to contain only 1,214 bus., 286 less than the final estimate on which the loan was based.

The corn was sold at 53½¢ a bu. bringing a total of \$649.50, leaving Mr. Bute \$91.28 short when he went to pay his obligations to the government of \$675 plus interest, insurance and other loan charges, sealer's fees, trucking and shelling costs, totaling \$65.53.

The Commodity Credit Corp. direct contact with the farmers, holds the producer liable for any shortage, either before or after breaking of the seals.

Mr. Bute has the problem of digging up the \$91.28. This should be relatively easy because when he took out his loan he signed the corn-hog plan, under which the government proposed to pay him a stipulated amount (in Mr. Bute's case, approximately \$250) for reducing his corn acreage 20%. The reduction was made, but Uncle Sam has failed to pay him the benefit payment now long overdue. The whole thing creates a great deal of confusion, and the immense government body, with its red tape, binding rules and legal restrictions, is unable quickly to correct the condition.

Meanwhile farmers who have taken government loans, and are looking for their benefit payments, operating on little or no capital, are unable to understand what is taking place, and have coined the term "tanglefoot paper" for the government contracts and loan documents. It is government tangle tape, a thing unknown before the growth of bureaucracy and regimentation destroyed the local operation of commerce in accord with the laws of supply and demand.

The obvious reason for the difficulty over shortages is political appointment of sealers, too often inexperienced in figuring crib contents, or too willing to give the farmer the maximum loan without consideration for the collection day to come.

Abrogation of the Bankhead cotton control law was demanded in a resolution introduced in the lower house of the Texas Legislature and referred to a com.ite.

Up to Aug. 25, a total of \$282,882,519.21 had been disbursed in rental and benefit payments to producers co-operating in adjustment programs as follows: Cotton, \$152,510,793.50; tobacco, \$15,773,785.79; wheat, \$67,781,951.08; corn-hogs, \$46,815,988.84.

Books Received

KANSAS RAILROAD MAP shows railroads in different colors, counties, towns, rivers, well printed on good paper and folding into pocket size. Useful to traveling men and bidders for country grain. Published by J. W. Stouffer, Topeka, Kan.; price, folded on cloth in flexible cover, \$2.00; unmounted, \$1.

MECHANICAL METHODS in Grain Elevators is a text book giving, in exhaustive detail the design, construction, operation and maintenance of grain elevators, the mechanical equipment necessary therein. Chapters are devoted to elevating grain, construction of leg, and buckets, conveying grain by belt, portable loaders, car pullers, car dumpers, cleaning grain with sieve, disc and cylinder cleaners, spouting, percentage feeders, dust collecting. Drawings and description of grain elevators, both terminal and country, of various types, in Russia as well as in other countries. Hundreds of algebraic formulas are given to solve every grain elevator problem. By A. Y. Sokolov, M. E., published by POLIGRAFNKA, MOSKWA, KALANCHEVSKY TPY. D. 3/5. Price 7 rubles, 50 kopecks.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST WHEAT PROBLEMS and the Export Subsidy are exceptionally well treated in the latest of the Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, describing the region and its wheats, historical development, agricultural aspects, marketing aspects, emergence of the export arrangement, detailing operations under the export agreement. This region, like the state of Kansas, is always a heavy shipper of surplus wheat, with the important difference that Kansas can find a market at nearby consuming centers at low rates of freight, while rail freight rates from the Pacific Northwest to the east are prohibitive, the result being that growers must accept low prices for wheat in the export market unless subsidized by the government. The conclusion of the Research Institute is that "Unless and until the nations of the world return to saner freedom of international trade Pacific Northwest wheat interests will be peculiarly vulnerable. From national measures of our own in this direction, of which the Sec'y of Agriculture is a vigorous advocate, the region has far more to gain than from continuation of an export subsidy such as the one that has been applied, with smoothness and general satisfaction, since October, 1933." Paper, 78 pages, the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Cal.; price, \$1.

INSPECTION OF WHEAT IN CANADIAN PORTS.—The use of United States grade terms by eastern Canadian inspectors in connection with Canadian standard samples for United States grain, has caused confusion in foreign markets and threatens to impair the confidence of buyers in the quality of United States grain and in the United States grain standards. European importers of United States grain usually purchase such grain on the basis of some grade term specified in the United States grain standards. In many cases the European importer of grain from the United States does not specify the port from which the grain is to be shipped. Unless otherwise specified, the North American contract provides for delivery of grain of a specified grade for shipment from any Gulf or Atlantic port including the eastern Canadian ports. It often happens, therefore, that the foreign importer does not know whether his grain will be delivered from a United States or a Canadian port. If it is shipped from a port in the United States it will be inspected by United States inspectors and graded according to the United States official standards. If it is shipped from a Canadian port, on the other hand, it may be inspected by Canadian inspectors and graded according to grades identical in name with those of the United States grain standards but different in their specifications and applications, with the result that the grain often does not meet the requirements of such grade terms as specified in the United States grain standards. It is believed that the most effective way of correcting the present unsatisfactory situation is by means of a reciprocal inspection agreement between Canada and the United States. Such an agreement should be based upon the fundamentally desirable and equitable principle of allowing the

grain of each country to move thru the ports of the other country under the standards and certification of the country in which the grain originated. The facts are well stated in a 19-page pamphlet recently issued as Miscellaneous Publication No. 187 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Grain firms operating trucks in their own business are not liable for the \$3 per truck assessment the trucking code authority is attempting to collect, the N.R.A. having denied the application of the trucking code authority to assess non-commercial trucks.

IF THE AAA limits the corn production for 1935 to 2,350,000,000 bus. and the drouth, chinch bugs, grasshoppers and ear worms take as many acres as in 1934 live stock will go hungry another year and the regimented farmers will not receive enough cash to pay for their 1936 seed.

A gallon of chinch bugs was one of the farm products accepted for a single admission to Chicago Century of Progress during the recent Farmers Week at the Fair, and so many bugs were received the promoters are now wondering if the farmers have any left.

The 450,000 planters who have 1,950,000 bales of cotton in the pool on which they have borrowed 10 cents per pound, on Aug. 21 were given the privilege of selling to the government at 12 cents; and to keep the cotton so sold off the market it will be turned over to the F.E.R.A. for relief purposes solely.

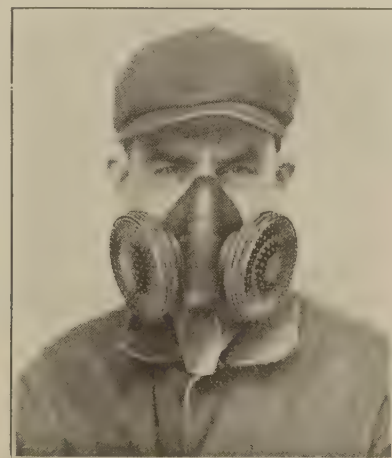
A New Respirator for Dusty Spots

Greatly increased filtered air intake surfaces which make breathing in dusty locations easier, a soft rubber nose chamber designed to plially fit any shape nose and mouth, lightness, comfort and working freedom, and simplicity of construction are combined in a newly patented dust respirator announced by the Mine Safety Appliance Co.

The principal objection of workmen to the wearing of handkerchiefs or home-made dust-respiratory equipment has been that the dust laden air got into their lungs because of ill-fitting masks and because breathing has been so difficult that elevator workmen would stop to catch their breath by taking this equipment off or by lifting up a corner to admit the air.

This new product answers all objections inasmuch as the breathing surfaces have been increased five-fold and a new special filter material used to secure low breathing resistance and high efficiency against fine dust without sacrificing lightness.

Furthermore the nose-piece is exceptionally comfortable and so designed that dust laden air couldn't even leak in if worn by Andy Gump or Snuzzle Durante; it simply fits snugly with a soft rubber flange inside which seals in the nose against breathing dust.



A New Respirator for Dusty Workers

Field Seeds

Ontario, Ore.—The Andrews Seed Co. has installed a gravity seed cleaning machine.

Twin Falls, Ida.—The Globe Seed & Feed Co. has installed a seed cleaning machine.

Gooding, Ida.—Seed cleaning machinery has been installed by the Gooding Seed & Feed Co.

Arkansas City, Kan.—F. W. Lemert and R. L. Ward are discontinuing their seed and feed business.

Faribault, Minn.—The Farmer Seed & Nursery Co. will erect an additional warehouse at a cost of \$1,650.

Barnesville, Minn.—Mrs. Gyda Garven has purchased a building in which to engage in the seed business.

Filer, Ida.—An addition increasing the floor space to double its present area is being built by the Associated Seed Growers, Inc., of New Haven, Conn.

Aberdeen, S. D.—As the Hub City Feed & Seed Co., Henry Van den Akker and August Sauck will operate the business purchased of the Aberdeen Seed Co.

Winona, Minn.—A combined general office, retail seed store and storage building will be erected by the Northern Field Seed Co., of which E. F. Heim is pres. and treas.

Gervais, Ore.—The California Seed Co. of Salinas, Cal., has purchased of G. J. Moisan the two warehouses it has been operating as a seed cleaning plant for the past two years under lease.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The H. L. Berg Co. has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock, to conduct a seed and grain business. The incorporators are H. L. Berg, F. S. Funke and F. J. Seidl, Jr.

Spokane, Wash.—Opposition to an administration proposal to lower the tariff on coarser grains was voiced in a resolution adopted by directors of North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., regional marketing co-operative.—F.K.H.

Kansas City, Mo.—The seed stocks committee began its accumulation of seed oats by the purchase recently of a carload of No. 1 red Kanota oats at 63c per bushel f.o.b. Kansas City, about 3 or 4 cents over the general run of red oats.

Ames, Ia.—A special 10-ear class for smooth corn this year will be one feature of the annual state corn and small grain show, held at Iowa State College in conjunction with Farm and Home Week. There will be the 10-ear class for each of the four sections of the state—Northern Iowa, North Central, South Central and Southern Iowa—according to Joe L. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers' Ass'n, which sponsors the show.

Buhl, Ida.—A bean warehouse equipped with cleaning and polishing machinery has been erected here by the Harder Bean Co., of Twin Falls. A new warehouse has also been opened here by the Trinidad Bean & Elevator Co., of Denver, Colo., in charge of H. L. Hogsett.

Lafayette, Ind.—Seedlings from shriveled seed wheat may be expected to be much weaker than those from plump grains, and during a severe winter, such weak seedlings may kill out. Germination tests of shriveled wheat made at Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station this fall have ranged from 85 to 97 per cent, but fewer roots were developed from such seed, and the seedlings were not thrifty. Tests made in past years comparing yields from light seed and heavy seed show increases in yields of ten per cent in favor of the heavy seed, and in cases of very light seed the increase has been 50 per cent, K. E. Beeson, agronomist on the extension staff, points out.

A heavy demand for seed wheat and barley in the Southwest is anticipated as the result of advice given by officials to sow winter crops for forage. The Oklahoma Department of Agriculture says: "We suspect for the standpoint of total forage that your soft winter wheat will give you the most satisfactory results as winter wheat is least likely to winter kill and yet will furnish a reasonable amount of forage. Winter barley in the vicinity of the lakes probably would be reasonably winter hardy. However, in order to be most winter hardy your barley would have to be sown by Aug. 15th, as barley requires time enough to become well rooted before cool weather. I think if you were to seed soft wheat at once that you would find it a satisfactory pasture as it would develop rather early and would be reasonably sure to go through the winter and furnish early spring pasture."

Conserve Seed Wheat Varieties

"Best" wheats for limited localities are seriously threatened this year. A supply of seed of such a variety whether harvested under exceptionally favorable circumstances this year, or held over from last year should be preserved carefully. "As seed, it is worth more to the individual and to the locality than it is for food or feed," says Dr. M. A. McCall, in charge of cereal crops in the Bureau of Plant Industry. "Save such seed even if it means paying freight on feed or flour shipped in."

Doctor McCall says in most cases where this year's crop was a failure, or partial failure, there will be some farmer or farmers, who will have wheat of the locally desirable variety either held over from last year or grown because of fortunate conditions this year. Each community should do all it can to accumulate its seed supply at home.

Seed Prices Advancing

The timothy seed crop may be the smallest on record. Production is estimated to be only about one-fifth of the small crop of last year. It is estimated that only about one-third as many acres have been harvested as in 1933, with the yields slightly less than one-half of last year. Timothy seed carry-over is unusually small because of the short crops of 1932 and 1933.

In the Chicago market the highest prices for 20 years are being paid for timothy seed. Country run lots are quoted at \$17 to \$18.50 per 100 pounds, or three or four times the normal price, fancy re-cleaned seed going at \$20.50.

The harvest of red, crimson, and alsike clover seed is indicated as much smaller than last year. Washington is expected to have more red clover seed than last year, but country shippers expect the production in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri to be less than one-half of last year. In Louisiana, chief producing state for white clover seed, the acreage was as large as last year, but there heavy rains cut down the quantity harvested for seed, so that the production was somewhat smaller than in 1933.

Up to Sept. 3, 90 to 95 per cent of the crop of crimson clover had been sold by growers. Eastern seaboard dealers are quoting domestic seed at about \$14.50. Red clover at Chicago is quoted at \$18 to \$22, and fancy re-cleaned at \$23 to \$24.

The crop of Kentucky bluegrass seed is about one-fourth that of last year, due chiefly to the drouth, with freezes, a cold spring and insects as contributing factors. This crop was virtually a complete failure in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas. Growers have sold 95 per cent of the crop, the price to growers Sept. 3 being 75 cents in Kentucky and \$1.25 in Missouri, per bushel of rough cured seed.

Growers of redtop have let their crop go rather freely, current offers to them being 12 cents per pound for fancy seed, against 5¢ for the 1933 crop and 3 2-5 cents for the 1932 crop.

Prices for orchard grass seed in Virginia and Kentucky have advanced 10c to 20c a bushel since August 14. On Sept. 11 growers in Virginia received mostly 80c to \$1.10 for country-run and \$1.25 to \$1.40 for clean seed; in Kentucky, mostly \$1.25 for country-run and \$1.40 to \$1.50 for clean seed. In Missouri prices during the last four weeks have changed but little, if any. Growers there were being offered mostly \$1 a bushel for clean seed.

Alfalfa seed was commanding \$29 per 100 pounds for fancy Idaho blue tag in car lots, some Southwestern went for \$15.50 at Chicago.

Farmers in the drouth areas will have until Oct. 15 to make application for loans for the purchase of winter wheat, rye or barley for seed, the farm credit administration announced. The cut-off date previously had been set for Sept. 15. Applications for the loans are made to the local county crop and feed loan committees now operating thru the drouth areas.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros, wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Pens
St. Louis, Missouri

NOBLE BROTHERS

Wholesale Field Seeds

GIBSON CITY, ILLINOIS

Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy
SOY BEANS

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Louisiana Seed Law to Be Enforced

Altho enacted in 1925 the seed law of Louisiana is to be enforced for the first time on Oct. 1, 1934.

Field and garden seeds in lots of 10 lbs. or more must be tagged.

The following noxious weeds must be named and percentages given if contained in seeds shipped: Johnson grass, tie vine, cockle bur, wild mustards, crab grass, large docks, dandelion, coco grass, dodder, foxtail, ox-eyed daisy, wild onion, thistle, and Bermuda grass. Others may be added from time to time if the department find that their economic importance justifies. The state may refuse entrance to any seed containing more than one of the above seeds in five grams of small seed or more than one in 25 grams of large seed (oats, wheat, soybeans, etc.). Dealers are privileged to request official inspections of their shipments when they arrive, in order to protect themselves and to verify the analysis on tags.

Inspectors will take samples from shipments, from stocks with dealers, etc., and will copy analyses carried by tags, and send them to the state seed laboratory for verification. Any stocks that do not come up to specifications, will be ordered off the market. At their option, they may allow such seed to be retagged according to the analyses made by the state. If it is found that the tags of any dealer or shipper habitually fall below guaranties, the state department may then require that their inspectors seize and prohibit the sale of all seed from such firms, unless first submitted to their laboratories for analysis and tagging.

Seed Corn Shortage May Be Drouth Result

Farmers are facing a serious shortage of seed corn for next year's planting as a result of the damage from drouth and the failure of corn to pollinate normally due to the extreme heat.

This unfortunate situation may be partially if not wholly averted by prompt action on the part of corn growers within the next few weeks if they will observe the following suggestions given by the Agronomy Department of Purdue University:

First, each farmer who has corn that has eared at all should go over his field carefully and find out if any of these ears are well enough filled for seed. Such corn will usually be found in the low places that were better supplied with moisture. An ear need not be fully filled out at the butt or tip so long as there are well filled kernels on any part of the ear as a result of complete pollination. Partially filled ears carry the same potential capacity to produce as if the ears were normally developed altho the large round kernels will be difficult to plant with an edge drop planter.

Second, if there is insufficient seed in the new crop enough corn from the 1933 crop, where available, should be reserved for next year's planting. Such seed if it gave good stands this year and has been well stored since, should be satisfactory for use next year.

Seed corn selection in the new crop should be started as soon as the corn is all dented and after half or more of the husks are ripened. The best seed comes from ripened ears on green stalks. Field selected seed should be stored as soon as gathered on individual ear racks in a dry, airy building.

Louis A. Miller, doing business at Nashville, Tenn., as the Southern Milling Co., has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission, to cease using the word "Milling" in carrying on his business until he actually owns and operates a mill.

Testing Plants by Artificial Drouth

In selecting varieties of wheat that thrive despite lack of normal moisture the plant breeders of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at Arlington, Va., have hastened the procedure by creating artificial dry winds and killing drouths.

In one recent experiment eight varieties of wheat were potted and placed on a motor-driven turntable. The turntable was then rotated in a blast of hot air and each planting of wheat given the same limited quantity of water.

The difference in the growth of the plants under the severe conditions showed clearly that some of the strains of wheat were more capable than others of withstanding drouth.

Substitution of Inferior Soybean Seed

Preliminary inspection of field tests of 43 lots of seed sold as Laredo soybeans shows that one lot shipped by a Georgia seedsman to a Mississippi wholesaler and sold by the latter to a merchant in Lafayette County, Ark., were not Laredos but a much earlier-maturing variety, and inferior for growing in Arkansas. The substituted variety is now almost mature while true Laredos planted alongside on the same date are still in bloom and will produce probably double the amount of forage. Several other lots were apparently mixtures of Laredos and earlier maturing varieties. On completion of the tests the evidence will be turned over by the Plant Board to the U. S. Division of Seed investigations for action under the Federal Seed Act.

The tests also show that soybeans which were sold in Arkansas this spring under the names Kentucky Laredos, Illinois Laredos, and Indiana Laredos are all much earlier maturing than the true Laredo, and hence inferior for planting in Arkansas.

Several complaints from farmers and county agents that soybean seed sold as Mammoth Yellow turned out to be untrue to name are being investigated by the board. The Mammoth Yellow makes a rank growth over a period of 140 to 150 days, whereas the substituted varieties are maturing in about 115 days, at a height of 12 inches or less, and are going to be almost a total loss to the farmer so far as forage is concerned.

Seedsman are warned that the name of the state where grown must be given on the analysis tags in order to comply with the Arkansas law, otherwise inspectors will withhold the seed from sale.—Paul H. Millar, chief inspector, Arkansas Plant Board.

Seed Buyers' Convention of 1934

At a duly organized convention of seed buyers in the fall of 1934 it was officially voted that the seed growing sections be declared a "mad house" and that a state of war exists so that every farmer with a bag of seed to sell be given the opportunity to make seven sales (Section NRA 7) of his seed before definitely accepting a check and finally disposing of same.

It was decided that a seed buyer be garri-soned at each mile-post for seven straight miles so that no farmer could justly accuse the NRA of giving him no less than seven chances to sell his seed.

It was duly authorized that any rate of advance be no less than \$1.00 per 100 lbs. and that all dockage be paid for at top market value of seed in which it was found. It was discovered that pigweed and lambs quarters are only a superior strain of Alsike clover and pepper grass an improvement over timothy and a penalty is to be assessed any buyer not paying a premium for such.

It was firmly established that the old policy of "Pay high in the Fall—sell cheap in the Spring" is the real road to Recovery. A moratorium on bank indebtedness should be in force until 1940.

Allah the Great has declared this blessing!
(Signed) JUST B. LEVEL.

Beerona, Minn.

Garlic Bulblets on Grade Certificate

As to whether it is permissible for inspectors to show under remarks on their certificates, in the case of garlicky wheat, the number of garlic bulblets present in the 1,000 grams of wheat analyzed, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics states that on request of the owner of the grain or his authorized agent, an inspector may be permitted to certificate under remarks the approximate number of garlic bulblets which he finds in an analysis of 1,000 grams of the sample. While it is recognized at the present that practically all garlic bulblets on incoming wheat will be considered as green garlic bulblets, of course, as time goes on and these green garlic bulblets become dry or partially dry, due consideration must be given to this fact in the statement as to the approximate number of garlic bulblets present in the sample.

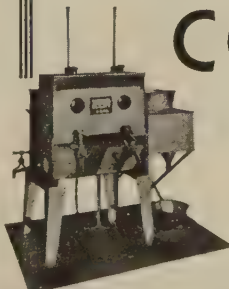
The New York Tobacco Exchange began trading in futures Sept. 19 as the newest commodity exchange.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

The Bureau of Plant Industry reports imports of forage plant seeds during August and during July and August, 1934, and 1933, as follows, in pounds:

Kind of Seed	August		July 1 to August 31	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Bluegrass, Can.	10,800	.....	43,500	1,700
Bromegrass, awnless	2,000	.....	2,000	.....
Clover, crimson	65,400	1,220,500	131,100	1,220,500
Clover, white	141,600	179,500	171,200	251,000
Rape, winter	59,800	59,800	211,100	120,300
Ryegrass, Italian	.....	11,200	.....	15,700
Ryegrass, perennial	.....	63,300	8,000	79,000
Vetch, hairy	.....	614,600	.....	1,339,000
Vetch, spring	8,800	129,700	8,800	262,000
Bentgrass	1,700	.....	1,700	.....
Clover, bur	.....	1,000	.....	4,000
Clover, suckling	.....	.....	.....	700
Dogtail, crested	700	.....	700	700
Fescue, chewing	174,400	158,400	181,500	233,700
Fescue, other	.....	10,800	.....	10,800
Grass, Dallis	13,600	.....	13,900	200
Grass, rescue	2,800	4,100	2,800	4,400
Grass, Rhodes	1,100	.....	1,100	.....
Grass, rough-stalked meadow	52,100	71,100	132,500	194,800
Grass, slender wheat	11,000	.....	11,600	.....
Grass, Sudan	500	.....	66,900	.....
Peas, Austrian winter	.....	109,100	.....	109,100
Trefoil, yellow	.....	.....	5,200	.....

HIGHER GRADE CORN



is commanding a premium.

Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Department.

Profit Is Assured by Using Correct GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

Official Brown-Duval Moisture Testers
Scales
Sieves—Grain and Seed
Triers
Mixers

Sample Pans
Accessories
Weight Per Bushel
Testers
Emerson Dockage
Kickers

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Grain Carriers

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Sept. 8 totaled 31,913, against 26,888 during the like week of 1933, as reported by the American Ry. Ass'n.

Morris, Ill.—The old iron bridge with its 16 ft. of clearance has been removed and a new bridge with 47 ft. clearance now permits the passage of the largest barges thru the Illinois waterway.

New York, N. Y.—Grain rates have been excluded from the jurisdiction of the conferences, it is announced by the Gulf-Spanish Mediterranean, Gulf-Adriatic and West Coast of Italy conferences.

The \$1 charge proposed by the railroad companies for issuance of each shipper's order B/L is being vigorously opposed by the Millers National Federation and the Southwestern Millers League.

Geo. P. Sexauer of Brookings, S. D., has made complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission that he is being overcharged on shipments of sweet clover seed to Eastern states, and asks reparation.

Accidents in unloading grain boats at Buffalo, N. Y., in 50 per cent of the cases, are due to grain trimmers getting their feet under the scraper. The foremen are trying to get the men to wear hard toe shoes.

Chicago, Ill.—The Ass'n of American Railroads was formed here Sept. 21 by a merger of the American Ry. Ass'n and the Ass'n of Railway Executives, J. J. Pelley of the New Haven heading the new organization.

Washington, D. C.—The railroads on Sept. 14 asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to reopen the proceeding that granted the government's barge line joint rates with the rails, demanding an inquiry to determine whether the differentials in the water rates under the rail rates are justified.

New York, N. Y.—A hearing was held here by the Interstate Commerce Commission Sept. 13 on the Rutland grain rates case. Grain has moved thru Ogdensburg to New England points at a 6½-cent differential. A new schedule cut the differential to 1½ cents per bushel and was to have become effective July 23, but was suspended.

"**Diversion** of industrial tonnage, formerly transported by the railroads, to unregulated competitors, amounting to approximately 15 per cent, is indicated by comparisons of annual industrial production for the years since 1925 with total railroad freight ton miles in the same years," states Z. G. Hopkins, representing the Western Railways' Com'te on Public Relations.

"**There** was more abandonment of railway mileage and service in this country in the year 1933 than during any previous year in the history of the nation," declared C. D. Morris, assistant to the chairman of the Western Railways' Com'te on Public Relations, Chicago, in an address at Casper, Wyo., Sept. 18. "The larger percentage of 1933 abandonment was in western territory and consisted of branch, or what is known as 'feeder' lines, of the great transcontinental railroads."

Carload Weights in Canada

Ft. William, Ont., Sept. 12.—The average net bus. per car of grain inspected in the Western Grain Inspection Division during August was: Wheat 1,509.32, Oats 2,005.49, barley 1,569.38, flaxseed 756.58, rye 1,420.14, compared with wheat 1,469.47, oats 2,090.16, barley 1,551.2, flaxseed 924.68, rye 1,385.09, in August, 1933. —E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Decisions by the Interstate Commerce Commission

No. 26322. Hodgson Cauthorn Grain Co., Inc. v. M. P. Dismissed. Rate, corn, Union, Neb., to Warrensburg, Mo., on shipment made in August, 1931, not unreasonable.

No. 26335. Rea-Patterson Milling Co. v. M.-K.-T. Dismissed. Rate charged, carload, oyster shell screenings, Berwick, La., to Coffeyville, Kan., delivered on February 28, 1931, not unreasonable.

No. 26148. Red Star Milling Co. v. A. T. & S. F. Dismissed. Rate, one carload wheat, Pullman, Tex., to Wichita, Kan., there milled into flour and the product forwarded to Uhrichsville, O., found not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial.

No. 26299. Darling & Co. v. B. & O. Dismissed. Rates tankage, from trunk line and New England territories to Buffalo, N. Y., not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful. The complaint, filed in November, 1933, sought new rates and reparation.

Protest Reduction in Rail Rates on Pacific Coast Wheat

The Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Southwestern Millers League joined in a protest against the proposal by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace that rates on grain from the Pacific Northwest be reduced to 36½ cents to the Missouri River, 40½ to the Minneapolis, 50 to St. Louis, 54 to Chicago, 53 to Cairo and 59 cents to Memphis.

The grain men and millers contended that no emergency exists justifying such reduction in rates as asked by certain interests. "If the proposed rates were authorized, millions of bushels of Pacific coast wheat would be moved to midwest markets, which would lower the price of hard wheat. Farmers, country elevators and country mills have in store millions of short wheat crop of 1934 and there is no question but what flooding the mid-continent markets with this Pacific coast wheat at this time would result in loss to all interests including the farmers."

E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, has recently been informed by the traffic manager of the Santa Fe that this proposed rate reduction has been declined.

Washington, D. C.—More than 1,000 violations of A.A.A. area contracts have been uncovered among farmers. However, none of the violators have been hanged.

Southern Rice Growers on Aug. 27 were granted permission to harvest their entire planted acreage, instead of being limited to their allotment, and will receive full adjustment payments, unless the individual acreage exceeds 105% of the allotment.

The North Dakota state mill and elevator has been operated at a loss of \$2,325,562 since it was established under the regime of the Non-Partisan League. For so small an enterprise this is a heavy loss. However, governments have never operated a business at a profit.

Supply Trade

London, Eng.—The local office of John S. Metcalfe Co., is now located at 12-15 Dartmouth St.

Minneapolis, Minn.—John L. Owens, pres. of the American Grain Separator Co., died Sept. 16.

When you judge advertising, judge it by how it is used and by whom—not of itself and of itself alone. Remember, an ugly man looks just as ugly in a mirror.

Sidney, O.—The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. recently supplied the following with equipment: Star Beverage Co.; Datesh Products Co.; John Merringer; A. K. Buch; Johnson Pop Corn Co.; Wilson & Son.

Junking of the NRA when its law expires next June was recommended by the United States Chamber of Commerce committee studying the recovery administration last week. The National Industrial Recovery act should not be re-enacted or extended, the committee advised the chamber.

Asserting that "the time has come to take stock of the many experiments of the last two years and to decide which of them shall be continued, modified, or abandoned," the National Association of Manufacturers has issued a set of twelve questions to be propounded by the electorate to candidates for congress. The Seventy-fourth congress to be elected in November, is to decide, says the association, "whether we are to plunge further into state capitalism or to begin now to work our way back to firmer foundations."

The Food and Drug Administration plans to reintroduce the Copeland bill, with some minor modifications, at the next session of Congress.

Moisture Condenses on Chilled Corn

By ARVID ANDERSON, Omaha, Neb.

By running corn in zero weather we lowered its temperature so that it kept fine until the germinating season, when we found a few warm spots in reading our temperatures. Running this extremely cold corn when the air was warm and moist it attracted moisture and was getting out of condition faster than before.

As an experiment we ran this sticky corn thru the driers rapidly with a low fire to remove a negligible quantity of moisture. We found that this corn no longer attracted any outside moisture and that it was much easier to keep. Much to our satisfaction we found we had saved the corn, with a very small increase in total damage, and not enough heat damage to have any trouble in mixing it off.

Our conclusion is that cold corn has its advantages during the winter and early spring, but it is detrimental to the grain in storage during the warmer months. If possible the temperature of the corn should approximate that of the outside air if corn is to be held thru the warm months.

HESS
DIRECT HEAT DRIERS
FOR
SHELLED GRAIN — EAR CORN
FOR
NONE BETTER

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING COMPANY

1211 So. Western Avenue

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HESS DRIER CO., LTD.

68 Higgins Ave.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Feedstuffs

Lecithin, a substance that stimulates growth, will be one of the products of the Glidden Co.'s new soybean extraction plant at Chicago.

The National Cottonseed Products Ass'n replying to the charge of unlawful restraint of trade, denies that the oil mills are combining their purchases to restrain competition and fix prices.

Growing cattle, dairy and pig feeds in cabinets without earth or light is the secret process of two inventors in England. A pound of corn produces five pounds of green food by this process.

Western New York farmers are short of hay and Congressman Mead of Buffalo has protested to the Secretary of Agriculture against the omission of Western New York from the area to be benefited by duty-free hay from Canada.

Wooster, O.—All feed dealers and grain dealers handling feed are urged to attend the annual "Feed Merchants Day" to hear the instructive lectures and demonstrations staged by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station on Oct. 10.

Washington, D. C.—Production of the four feed grains, corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums, is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 55,000,000 tons, or 34 per cent below last year and 46 per cent below the average for the preceding 10 years.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Shipments from Minneapolis during August included 29,559 tons of screenings, and 6,198,708 lbs. of linseed meal, against 3,596 tons of screenings and 7,627,836 lbs. of linseed meal, as reported by the Chamber of Commerce.

Canada has partly lifted its embargo on exports of hay and straw to the United States in consequence of a check of supplies; and licenses will be issued to exporters for definite firm orders in hand from any part of Canada east of Manitoba, and also from British Columbia.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The La Budde Feed & Grain Co. has arranged for a shipment of 500 tons of hay grown in Quebec by the Norwegian steamer Ornefiell to Milwaukee. The duty on the cargo is \$2,500, but will be lifted in the case of individual farmers who make affidavit that they require the hay for drouth relief.

Kansas City, Mo.—At the annual meeting of the Feed Manufacturers and Distributors Ass'n of the Kansas City territory Sept. 17 the old officers were re-elected except the president. Officers for the ensuing year are: pres., D. B. Tilson; vice pres., Russell May; sec'y, L. L. Funk; and treas., E. A. Worth. The banquet in the evening at the Hotel Phillips was attended by about 75 dealers.

Louisville, Ky.—So far there has been very little cattle feeding at distilleries. Most of them have installed drying machines and are drying all heavy slop into feed, while selling thin slop to farmers, feeders, etc. Only two or three plants have done any feeding of wet slop on distillery premises this year. Distillers are opposed to the plan, in that it makes plants unsightly, and again they don't operate all summer in rural territory, and therefore can't feed for long enough periods to make it worth while.—A.W.W.

Washington, D. C.—Amendments to the code of the used textile bag industry have

been approved by the NRA. A tolerance in maximum hours is provided for peak periods for the entire industry, with payment of time and a third for overtime; clarification is made of the provisions relating to partnerships; a more definite establishment is given the procedure for support of administration of the code; and the powers and duties of the code authority relative to arbitration of disputes and standardization of products for the industry are increased. A fifth amendment deals with cost and price cutting, emergency provisions and cost finding.

Omaha, Neb.—All grain dealers find it a part of their business now to handle on their own account a large amount of feed for distribution to customers who ordinarily would be selling instead of buying. This anomalous condition is the result of the unprecedented shortage of crops. The drouth has impoverished many people whom the elevators cannot afford to serve for lack of cash or credit. The government agencies are getting estimates from county relief bodies as to requirements in each locality and have compiled lists of supplies and where located. The handling of this relief feed is the work of the elevators. They can finance their relief operations, sell for cash or put the grain out on order from the emergency relief committees on a commission basis.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y, Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Six inspectors are working full time for the Feed Control Service of the Texas Agricultural Exp. Sta., the expense being met by a charge of ½ cent per 100 lbs. paid by the manufacturer of the feed. Very few definite attempts to sell under-grade or under-weight feed have been discovered during the 29 years which the Feed Control Service has been operating but it is true that a large number of cases have been found where the feeds did not come up to the standard and which in almost all cases the manufacturers were glad to correct when the deficiency was pointed out. In short it may be said that the consumers of feeding stuff in Texas are not protected against shortage in weight whether the shortages arise from fraudulent intent or from error. During this whole period only a small number of prosecutions have been necessary and incidentally the quality of the feeds has been held at a high standard.

Refund of Processing Tax on Bags

Refunds of the flour stocks tax on bags are in sight finally, the Bureau of Internal Revenue having issued forms P.T. 24-B, and T.D.-4474 for that purpose. The refunds apply on stocks on hand June 12 or 13 when the processing tax on all cotton, paper and jute containers was eliminated.

The Millers National Federation suggests that millers "should at once ask the Collector of Internal Revenue to whom they pay processing taxes for a copy of T.D.-4474 which explains the method of taking the refund or credit of flour stocks taxes on bags. They should also secure from him the copy of P.T. Form 24-B, which is to be used in filing claims of this nature.

"Form 24-B will not be easy to make out, and the rules laid down in T.D.-4474 are a bit hard to follow. Millers will be obliged to rely upon their bag companies for a good

bit of substantiating information to be filed in support of their refund claims, and we are advised that the bag companies are organizing their records in order to assist."

Would Form Dry Milk Marketing Company

The larger manufacturers of powdered skim milk have drawn up a proposed amendment to the marketing agreement that went into effect Sept. 16, 1933. The amendment provides for the organization of a marketing corporation to purchase from manufacturers any or all of their production that might be considered surplus, to be placed in storage or resold.

Any purchases made shall not be at prices higher than representative current delivered market values, less jobbing allowances.

All manufacturers are required to furnish the marketing company with data on production and sales, revised every three months.

The marketing corporation as a non-profit organization, will return at the end of each calendar year all funds on hand in proportion to the amount produced, to the participating manufacturers. Operating expenses of the company will be met by taxing each manufacturer one-twentieth cent per pound of products.

Nothing is said as to the price at which the company will resell the dry milk purchased. The manufacturers are not required to sell their entire output to the company. The profit will be divided at the close of the year not in proportion to the patronage of each participant, but in proportion to his output. Thus, it is said, the big companies selling their output thru their own sales agencies will be paid the profits from the sale of dry milk put thru the marketing company by the small concerns. There are about 300 plants operated by 200 companies.

The general feeling among the feed manufacturers is that the scheme is objectionable, as probably requiring low cost producers to sell at as high a price as the high cost producers, thus increasing the cost of dry milk to the feed manufacturer.

The feed brokers who have been finding a market for the product of the small concerns object to this centralization of sales.

R. M. Field, executive vice pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, has sent out a bulletin to members on the proposed amendment in which he states:

Proponents of the amendment, including the dry milk industry, state that the adoption of this amendment and the organization of this marketing corporation will be of great value to the industry and all its customers and those doing business with it; that it will prevent unduly low prices of dry milk and buttermilk which tend to drive producers out of the market and create a shortage with later resulting high prices and also will tend to prevent piling up of destructive surplus production in a manner detrimental to the industry and users. They claim it will tend to stabilize production and furnish to feed manufacturers and other customers, a sufficient supply of milk products at all times at a more stable and reasonable price, and they further state that they feel that their interest lies in service to the users of their product in keeping the price as low as possible.

Opponents of the proposal state that it will centralize the control of the entire dry milk industry and put it on a basis where a small committee representing the industry in administering the marketing agreement will have complete power over production and prices. It is claimed that already efforts have been made to get certain smaller independent manufacturers to raise their prices. It is further claimed that under this proposed marketing corporation, the general situation will be tightened up, prices will be dictated and there will be no liquid market and little competition.

The mixed feed industry is estimated to use about 50,000 tons of dry milk annually, so is vitally interested in any proposal that will result in any price raises, because the prime object, particularly to-day, is to keep feed prices down and the price of dry milk should not go beyond its economic and intrinsic value.

The above information is given to our members for what it is worth. The writer cannot state definitely whether the adoption of this amendment to the marketing agreement and the organization of this marketing corporation will be an advantage or a detriment to the feed manufacturers who are customers of the dry milk manufacturers.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Centralia, Wash.—How to make poultry raising pleasanter and more profitable was the subject of a talking picture presented at the City Hall by the Pioneer Feed & Seed Co., recently as part of a poultrymen's meeting.

Lafayette, Ind.—For the poultry meeting at Purdue Oct. 3, 4 and 5, as reported in last number, a specialized program has been prepared. The first day will be devoted to problems confronting hatcherymen; the second day to flock owners and their problems, and the last day to a turkey day program, with particular attention being paid to the new developments in the turkey business.

Medford, Ore.—Twenty cars of turkeys or 30,000 birds for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets will be shipped out of Jackson county this season, according to J. C. Leedy, president of the Northwest Turkeys Growers. The higher price of birds this year is attributed to the fact that four of the six leading turkey producing states have been badly damaged by drouth.—F.K.H.

In a study at Macdonald College, Quebec, chicks in batteries were fed rations containing 1, 3, 5 and 7 per cent of molasses for 10 weeks, while with Leghorn pullets, molasses was used to replace part of the corn or the powdered buttermilk, or both, of the basal ration for a period of 20 weeks. It was found that adding molasses to the mash fed to the chicks increased the feed consumption without a corresponding increase in body weight. While the feed consumption and body weight of hens was not affected by adding molasses to the ration, such an addition did lower the egg production.

Washington, D. C.—Total production of eggs per farm flock dropped less than usual during August but on Sept. 1 was about 5 per cent less than on that date last year and 17 per cent below the Sept. 1, 1927 to 1931 five-year average. This lower production per flock compared with last year resulted from both fewer layers per farm flock and fewer eggs per layer. The reports received from crop correspondents on Sept. 1 show the smallest number of hens per flock, the lowest rate of laying and the smallest total production of eggs for that date since the beginning of the record in 1925. Chicken prices were 16 per cent higher but the cost of the poultry ration had increased about 33 per cent during the year.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Complete Poultry Ration Necessary

For the prevention of pullet mortality the ration must be adequate and complete for the requirements of the birds which vary greatly according to the time of the year, climate, and their management.

High mortality invariably attends the feeding of grain without the necessary supplements, either from a suitable mash or from an outdoor range or both to provide adequate proteins, minerals, and vitamins. The vitamin-D factor of direct sunlight or from cod-liver oil and other sources is one typical example of a necessary supplement. By actual test the mortality of pullet layers confined indoors behind closed windows (of ordinary glass) with cod-liver oil in the ration for a year was 6 per cent; whereas it was 40 per cent in a similar group of pullets fed the same ration without cod-liver oil. This was an extreme difference because we deliberately excluded direct sunlight. Under more practical conditions varying degrees of deficiency of the vitamin-D factor may be experienced.

Poor shell texture of eggs, egg eating, and

losses of layers, particularly from oviduct complications and egg paralysis, all indicate deficiencies of certain vitamins (particularly the vitamin-D factor) and in some instances may involve deficiencies of minerals and proteins. Mortality from such causes is needless and is preventable by proper feeding.

Suggested Letter from Feed Dealer to Poultrymen

The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, on Sept. 19 sent to members a copy of the following letter with the suggestion it be sent to customers buying poultry feed:

Of late we have frequently heard the comment that feed prices are advancing faster than egg prices. For example, the other day a customer said, "Your feeds have gone up \$2.00 to \$3.00 per ton, while we are getting only about 2c more per dozen for eggs." On the face of it, this sounded bad, but we decided to look a little deeper.

In a record of several years at the Western Washington Experiment Station at Puyallup, may be found a comparison of the cost of feed to the price of eggs. The record covers various flocks of Leghorns, both hens and pullets and shows the number of pounds of feed used to produce a given number of dozens of eggs. From these figures can be easily calculated the fact that the pullets produced 418 dozen eggs per ton of feed consumed and the hens 300 dozen eggs per ton. The difference was due to the molting period of the hens. From this it is evident that a 1c advance in the price of eggs will take care of an advance of \$4.18 per ton in the price of feed in the case of pullets. The same advance of 1c in egg prices will offset a \$3.00 advance on feed in the case of hens.

Therefore, if our customer was getting 2c more for his eggs as against a \$2.00 to \$3.00 per ton advance in feed prices he was just plain lucky. The figures on which this is based are, of course, a matter of record at Puyallup, and may be verified by anyone. It is interesting to note that Prof. E. L. Card of the University of Illinois has found practically identical results in the chart that he has put out for the purpose of determining feed costs per dozen eggs.

Another thing which this analysis reveals is the fact that marketing organizations charging you 1c per dozen for handling your eggs, and then giving you a rebate of \$2.00 or even \$3.00 per ton on your feed are not in reality giving you back a single dime which they did not take from you in the first place. Also, when an independent egg buyer, as is usually the case, pays you an average of 1c per dozen above the price paid by agencies returning a feed bonus, that extra cent represents another \$3.00 to \$4.18 per ton on your feed.

The old law of supply and demand still operates. Right now it is pushing up the prices of feed, eggs, and butter, all of which are farm products. But a little calculation proves that it is the egg advance which is important, and the whole upward movement means more money for the producer. Things are going up, but are getting better.

More and more it is coming to be accepted as a fact that the main hope of national recovery lies in the accomplishments of individual citizens rather than in legislative experiments of doubtful efficacy. Burdensome restrictions on business and trade usually create evils far greater than those they seek to correct.—Cincinnati Market Report.

The Early Hatched Pullet

By H. D. MUNROE, formerly Professor Poultry Extension Penn. State College

A fall or winter molt in a flock of early hatched pullets can be prevented, in most cases, by good management. Good management means strong, healthy pullets that start to lay at an average of from four to five months. It includes having the birds in good flesh when they start to lay and keeping them in this condition. Thin birds usually molt. The pullets should be housed when the first one starts to lay. The houses should be cool in summer and moderately warm in winter.

A feeding program to maintain egg production and at the same time keep up body weight is necessary. Anything that will keep the birds well and hearty will help to prevent the winter molt. The fall or winter molt is often a blessing in disguise. The flock that goes into a molt, especially if it is a neck molt, will, of course, drop off in production. While in the molt they will gain in weight and be in much better condition to produce strong, healthy chicks. The flock that molts during the winter will lay eggs later the following fall when eggs are high in price. It is wise to take precautions to prevent a fall molt, but don't get discouraged if one occurs in the early hatched pullet flock.

If body weight is maintained fall molting will be prevented. Hearty consumption of feed, especially the grain or fattening feed, will hold body weight. With the early hatched pullet we have not only to maintain body weight but we must feed them so that they may lay eggs, grow feathers and increase in size and weight.

The 23rd annual Safety Congress and Exposition will convene Oct. 1 to 5 at Cleveland, O., in the Statler Hotel. One of the topics will be "Dust in Industry."

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Good Additions to Poultry Rations

"Recent advances in the prices of corn and other grains have rendered more wasteful than usual the common practice of 'roughing layers through' on grain alone during periods of relatively low local egg prices." This opinion was voiced by Stephen M. Walford, Purdue University extension poultryman, who reminds poultry raisers that "it has been abundantly demonstrated that the addition of suitable protein concentrates will frequently double or even triple the egg production of a flock which has been fed grain alone, at the same time increasing costs only slightly as compared with the gain in production."

One of the simplest additions to grains, Walford states, is skim milk. Three to four gallons per hundred birds daily will usually give production almost equal to that obtained on complex rations. The secret of success with this ration is to confine the flock so that no water can be obtained until the required amount of milk is consumed. The addition of clean, green legume hay and oyster shell (with a whole grain mixture available at all times) completes this feeding system.

Another simple addition to grains, for flocks not having access to skim milk is a mash composed of two parts by weight of wheat bran, two parts wheat middlings, and one part meat scraps. This mash is kept available in open hoppers at all times, by the most successful poultrymen and from 10 to 12 pounds of shelled yellow corn per 100 birds are hand fed or hopper fed late each afternoon. Oyster shell and fresh water should be kept before the birds constantly, and clean, green legume hay in racks, if the range is bare.

Where difficulty is experienced in obtaining a steady supply of uniform, fresh ingredients for these mashes, or where convenience is at a premium, many flock owners are satisfactorily balancing their home-grown grains, with commercial supplements, using them in the proportions recommended by the manufacturer.

Extension of Contract for Feed

The code authority of the feed manufacturers has recently made a ruling on the manner of extension of a 60-day agreement making it permissible by rubber-stamping the contract.

R. M. Field, code director, after having obtained Washington approval, announced that it will be permissible to specify in the original contract that the same may be extended as provided in Sec. b, and the following clause was agreed upon and is submitted as a suggested clause to be incorporated in original contracts or stamped thereon:

"The prices herein are conditioned upon shipment of these goods within...days, not exceeding 60 days from date hereof. If the buyer does not furnish shipping instructions within the time specified on any or all of these goods, the seller may, at his option, extend the period during which the buyer may file shipping instructions, for an additional period not exceeding 60 days, at the end of which period the seller will cancel any unshipped balance, market loss, if any, to be borne by the buyer. For this additional period, the buyer shall pay a carrying charge as provided for in the code of fair competition for the feed manufacturing industry, of 25c per ton for each 15 days or fraction thereof, which charge the buyer hereby agrees to pay."

The code authority for the Retail Solid Fuel Industry resigned in a body Sept. 3, stating that the code as unlawfully altered by the N.R.A. "is a futile and unworkable thing" and "to tie the hands of law-abiding and self-respecting persons who recognize their obligations under this code, while others are permitted to violate its provisions with impunity, is an intolerable situation." Those in the coal industry are still subject to the code until it is set aside by the courts.

Feed Information Clearing House at Kansas City

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture will conduct the feed information clearing house at Kansas City as a function of the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, in the hay, feed and forage program designed to assure adequate supplies of livestock rations for the drought areas during the winter. E. O. Pollock, of the Bureau staff, will be in charge of this branch office of the clearing house, under the direction of W. A. Wheeler, chief of the hay, feed and seed division.

The agency will clear information with regard to hay, grain, forage and other feeds for livestock. The duties of the clearing house will be entirely informational in character. It will gather information as to location of feed supplies in areas where there is a feed surplus, and data on needs in areas where there is deficit of feeds. Contact will be made with producers, manufacturers and distributors of feeds to arrange for distribution and to assist in directing applicants for feed in the best sources of supply. Periodical survey of supplies of all livestock feeds will be made by the clearing house.

The government will buy corn, fodder and corn stover under individual contracts with farmers and within allotments to them, and which remain unsold on April 1, 1935. The new schedule lowers the minimum prices on fodder 50 cents and increases the maximum on stover 50 cents.

The revised schedule of prices follows:

	Price per Ton	
	Whole	Shredded
No. 1 Corn Fodder (entire plant)	\$8.00	\$9.00
No. 2 Corn Fodder (entire plant)	7.50	8.50
No. 1 Corn Stover or Sweet Corn Stover (ears removed)	7.50	8.50
No. 2 Corn Stover or Sweet Corn Stover (ears removed)	7.00	8.00

The Western Ass'n of Railway Executives has voted to allow a reduction of 33½ per cent on hay and 50 per cent on coarse fodder, but desires a conference with government officials to prevent abuse of the privilege by those feeders not entitled to drought relief.

Beginning Nov. 1, 1934, farmers and stockmen in the primary drought areas may get feed loan allowances for this year's heifer calves, ewe lambs and female kids, in addition to the allowances being made for mature stock. Feed loan allowances will be made only on such stock which are retained primarily for breeding purposes.

Reports from Washington are that the duty on oats will be suspended in part or entirely to supplement the short domestic supply. Exports of oats from Canada have averaged around 9,000,000 bus. annually, but the drought has reduced production in the Dominion also.

A South Carolina tenant farmer who had struggled earnestly to grow cotton, committed suicide when Federal inspectors ordered him to plow up three acres of his promising crop. As he will grow no more cotton the A.A.A. must be credited with effecting a permanent reduction in the cotton acreage. It is puzzling to understand how our farmers ever succeeded without the detailed direction of their operations now given them by the A.A.A.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for December delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
July 28	21.00	23.00	19.25	22.00
Aug. 4	22.30	25.40	20.60	23.50
Aug. 11	24.00	26.25	22.60	25.50
Aug. 18	22.60	25.25	21.15	23.65
Aug. 25	23.40	25.10	21.65	24.15
Sept. 1	25.10	26.50	23.85	26.55
Sept. 8	25.25	27.00	23.60	26.30
Sept. 15	23.05	25.00	21.85	24.65
Sept. 22	22.45	24.50	20.90	23.80

Feed Prices

The Cereal By-Products Co., on Sept. 24 quoted the following prices on feeds, meals, ingredients and supplements, per ton in carload lots:

	Mill Feeds	Chicago	Pittsburgh
Standard bran	23.00	23.00	26.80
Standard bran	23.00	23.00	26.80
Pure bran	23.00	23.00	26.80
Pure bran	23.25	23.25	27.05
Standard midds	23.00	23.00	26.80
Standard midds	23.25	23.25	27.05
Rye midds	21.50	21.50	25.30
Flour midds spring	27.50	27.50	31.30
Red dog	31.75	31.75	35.55

Concentrates		
37% O.P. linseed meal	44.60	48.50
34% O.P. linseed meal	44.50	48.40
30% Oil meal	39.50	43.40
41% Soybean oil meal	38.50	40.50
41% Cottonseed meal	38.20	39.70
43% Cottonseed meal	39.20	40.70

Alfalfa Meal		
Peevee—(Pecos 20% Leaf)	34.50	38.40
Velvet—(Pecos 17% Leaf)	32.50	36.40
Pecos Special—(choice fine)	30.50	34.40
No. 1 Medium alfalfa meal	27.30	31.20
No. 2 Medium alfalfa meal		

Cereal Products		
Table grade oat products	76.20	80.00
Whole rolled barley	44.00	47.80
Special flaked barley	48.00	51.80
Fine ground feeding oat meal	39.00	42.80
Reground oat feed	17.00	20.80
Unground oat hulls	18.00	21.80

Corn By-Products		
White hominy feed	28.50	32.40
Yellow hominy feed	28.50	32.40
Yellow corn feed meal	31.30	35.10

Miscellaneous		
Malt sprouts standard	24.50	28.30
Corn distillers grains 28%		
Dried brewers grains	27.00	30.99
Buckwheat recleaned	1.83	
Dried buttermilk, per cwt.	3.65	
Dried skimmilk, per cwt.	3.60	
Blackstrap molasses	6½ f.o.b. New Orleans	

Present high price rolled oats should divert attention to rolled barley.

Considerable contracting on molasses to January 1, 1935, at sellers price date of shipment not exceeding 7½c New Orleans.

The Bureaucrats contemplate abandoning their regimentation of cotton planters, Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace disclosed Sept. 19. He said congressmen from the south are pleading with him to suspend the Bankhead Act. Small cotton growers find the law prevents them from selling their cotton to pay their bills.

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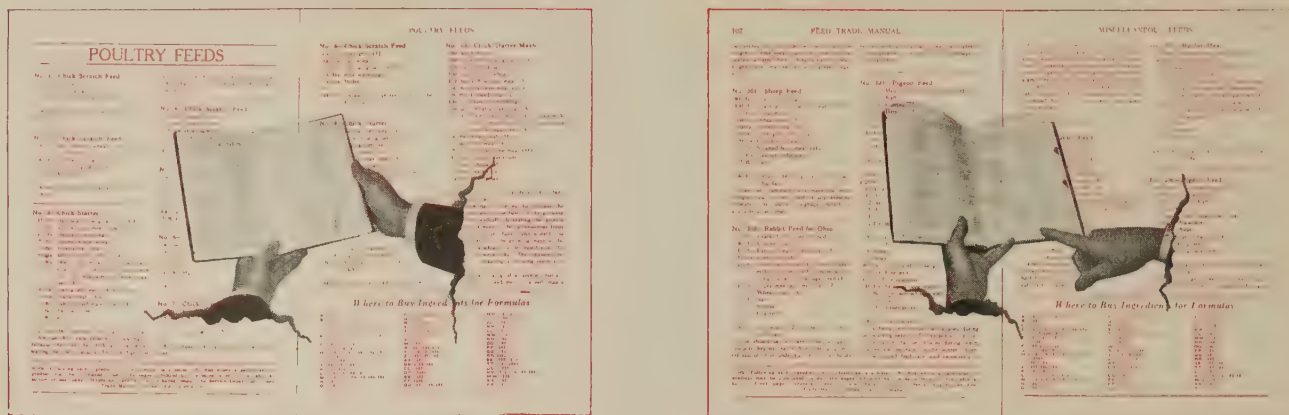
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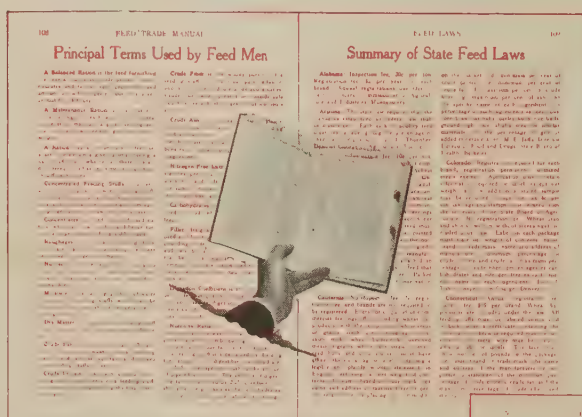
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Ash, Not more than 10%

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MANUAL

detailed information on what constitutes anything from good alfalfa leaf meal to ground whole-pressed cottonseed meal, the department of definitions in the Feed Manual comes up with an illuminating reply.

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Why Brewers and Distillers Grains Ignite Spontaneously

Several fires during August originating in distillers' grains led to an investigation by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau to determine the cause. Some of the fires had occurred in the grains shipped by one distillery, the management of which gave the Bureau every possible assistance to determine the cause.

Fire had been found in grains at the distillery within 24 hours after loading, while in transit, or after unloading. All of these fires occurred within a few days at most after manufacture of the feed.

A visit to the drying, packing and storage warehouse of this distillery indicated inadequate cooling. In the process the wet grains pass thru a large rotary steam drier on the first floor of a brick warehouse. The grains then are cooled and elevated by being blown to the packing bins above the second floor, where packers handle that part of the grains to be shipped in sacks.

Grains which are to be shipped in bulk are run out of a spout onto the floor and then shoveled back on top of the main pile. This shoveling cools the grains slightly, but the pile is several feet deep; and, altho the temperature of the room on the day of inspection was so high that it was not possible to determine accurately, it was evident that the grains in the bulk pile still retained a part of the heat of the driers.

The sacked grains are packed directly from the bins, and the temperature of the grains in the sack was found to be 110 degrees Fahrenheit. At that temperature the sacks are packed in an upright position and 2-high only. That piling buries the sacks on the lower tier and it would seem to prevent these sacks from properly cooling.

Samples were taken for moisture testing at the drier discharge, the top of a sack just packed and at two points in the bulk pile. At the drier discharge the moisture content was found to be 3% after exposure to the air for some little time during which additional moisture was absorbed from the air. At the sack the moisture content was 7%, and in the bulk pile where some wet slugs had purposely been picked out it was 12% and 17.5%, the bulk probably being 9%.

Positive tests showed that the moisture content had increased to 7% from 3% between the drier and the sack, and from the feel of the grains in the pile it was apparent that it continued to take moisture from the air long after that. There is a necessity in the plant visited for more uniform drying. A 17.5% slug, even tho it is small, will be very likely to set a fire later should it happen to be packed all in one sack and stored in the pile. The 12% grains present a real fire hazard to the purchaser, in the opinion of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, and there seemed to be a considerable quantity of this in one section of the pile. A mixing cooler would do much to equalize the moisture content of an occasional wet slug, but would not take care of any continuous flow of high moisture content grains.

Paradoxical tho it seems spontaneous ignition occurs in dried grains because they are either too dry or too wet.

When coming from the driers too dry ignition occurs rather quickly, often within a few hours. Rapid absorption of moisture from the air starts rapid oxidation, according to the theories of those who should know the most about spontaneous ignition, and induces spontaneous ignition. We have every evidence that this is a fact from the experience with very dry hay from irrigated territory when

brought into humid atmospheres, and from the ignition of powder-dry distillers' grains shortly after coming from the drier. It is believed by the Fire Prevention Bureau's engineers that there is more immediate danger from fire from over-drying than from under-drying.

Grains should be brought from the drier before aspiration by the fan with that moisture content which most nearly balances with the average moisture condition of the atmosphere. It is believed by the Bureau that about 9% is a safe moisture content during the summer, and that that can be raised safely to 10% in the cold months. The moisture content should be the same at the dry discharge spout as it is when packed or shipped, insofar as it is possible to arrive at that result. It is believed the problem with brewers' grains is almost identical to that of distillers' grains and that the same recommendations apply.

The whole problem of cooling the grains needs further study. It is believed that the grain will not cool properly after packing, regardless of method of piling and under adverse weather conditions. It is believed that the heat which is retained in the grain when thrown upon the bulk pile will dissipate very slowly, if at all, and that under certain atmospheric conditions this heat from the steam driers will start the process of heating in the grains, regardless of the moisture content.

Chemists of the United States government have made the statement in a bulletin on spontaneous ignition of bituminous coal that the temperature at which the coal is put into storage is the largest determining factor in its heating. A chart shows that coal stored at 60 degrees heats but very little compared with coal stored at 80 degrees. The bulletin states: "Chemists tell us that in general the rate of chemical reactions doubles with every 10 degree rise in temperature, and if that applies in this case, beginning at a temperature 20 degrees higher means a fourfold increase in the amount of heat generated." The chart of actual tests bears out this theory.

Of the several methods of cooling the grain by machinery the one commonly in use is to put the grain thru a cooler with paddles to stir the grains. Aspiration changes the air in the cooler with only sufficient rapidity to carry off the heat. That process has the same effect as shoveling the grain many times over and is efficient. If grains are too wet the heating process takes several days at least.

The Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau makes the following recommendation for the manufacture of safe brewers' or distillers' grains:

1. The grain be dried uniformly to 9% moisture content, or slightly under in the summer, and 10% or slightly under in the winter, and that that moisture content be provided at the discharge spout of the drier and before aspiration.
2. Provide mechanical means of automatically cooling and mixing the grains, either by more thorough aspiration or by the agitation process, to the end that the grain will have reached room temperature when packed or when delivered to the storage pile.



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Commercial Feeding Stuffs in Indiana

H. R. KRAYBILL, State Chemist

The Indiana Feeding Stuffs Law is primarily a correct labeling law. It requires the manufacturer to state on the label minimum percentage guaranties for crude protein and crude fat, a maximum percentage guaranty for crude fiber and the specific name of each ingredient used in preparing the feed. Mineral feeds containing no organic ingredient do not require the usual chemical feed guaranty but do require a declaration of each ingredient contained therein and the minimum percentages of lime (CaO), phosphoric acid (P₂O₅), iodine (I) and the maximum percentage of salt (NaCl).

The Indiana Feeding Stuffs Law as amended in 1933 permits the manufacturer or agent desiring to sell any concentrated commercial feeding stuff in packages of five pounds or less to register such feeding stuff under an annual registration fee of \$20. If this method of registration is chosen it is not necessary for the manufacturer to attach Indiana state labels to the packages of feed of five pounds or less. However it is necessary for the manufacturer to print on his private label the following information: (1) The number of net pounds of concentrated commercial feeding stuff in the package; (2) the name, brand name or trade mark under which the concentrated commercial feeding stuff is sold; (3) the name of the manufacturer; (4) the location of the principal office of the manufacturer; (5) the guaranteed analysis stating the minimum percentages of crude protein and crude fat, the maximum percentage of crude fiber and the ingredients from which the concentrated commercial feeding stuff is compounded. This annual registration fee method applies only to feeding stuffs sold or

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offered for sale in packages of five pounds or less. Appropriate Official Indiana State Chemist tags or labels must be attached to all packages over five pounds. Copies of this amendment together with the law may be secured by making application to the State Chemist.

Results of Inspection.—During the year 1933, 2,592 samples of commercial feeding stuffs were collected from manufacturers, dealers and consumers in the various sections of the state. One inspection sample was secured from approximately each 124 tons of commercial feed sold in Indiana. All of the 2,592 samples were examined microscopically and 2,311 of them were analyzed chemically for moisture, crude protein, crude fat, crude fiber and ash content. Fifty-two samples of mineral feed were analyzed for lime (CaO), phosphoric acid (P₂O₅), iodine (I) and salt (NaCl) content.

The results of inspection show that 82 per cent of the samples were equal to or better than the guaranty of the manufacturer as compared to 85 per cent in 1932. Of the 461 samples incorrectly guaranteed, 296 of them were classed as being seriously deficient or misbranded and not sold in accordance with the Indiana Feeding Stuffs Law.

Refunds.—Shipments or batches of feed found to be seriously deficient were removed from sale immediately and the manufacturers were required to replace or rebuild such deficient lots to meet their guaranties or relabel them with correct guaranties. Refunds totaling \$446.35 were made to dealers and consumers by 44 different feed manufacturers on 74 deficient lots of feed.

The most frequent violation of the Feeding Stuffs Law is in the matter of non-tagging. Of the 554.8 tons of commercial feed withdrawn from sale 433.4 tons were removed because of the absence of Indiana State Chemist tags. While occasional unintentional errors may occur in tagging shipments of feed there is on the whole too much carelessness on the part of the manufacturer or distributor in attaching proper Indiana tags to their lots of feed sold or offered for sale in Indiana. Neglect on the part of the manufacturer, distributor or dealer may lead to serious violations of the Indiana Feeding Stuffs Law. On conviction, the penalty of such violations is fifty dollars for the first offense and one hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

Sales, 1933.—Computed from the sales of official state tags it is estimated that 322,318 tons of commercial feed with a retail value of \$10,373,772 were sold in Indiana during the year 1933. The tonnage sold was approximately the same as was sold in each of the years 1931 and 1932. However, the retail value of the feed sold was slightly less than that of 1931. Compared with the sales of 1932 there was an increase of 31.5 per cent in tonnage and a corresponding increase of 51 per cent in expenditures. There were greater tonnages sold in practically all classes of feed but the principal increases in tonnage were for hominy feed, mill by-products, poultry mash and proprietary feeds.

Smuggling wheat from Canada into the United States is the charge against ten persons arrested Sept. 18 at Hansboro, Sales and Ellsbury, N. D.

Hay Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	32	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	7,253	1,716	3,595	118
Cincinnati	1,122	627	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	682	66	.....	.....
Kansas City	29,592	4,908	10,956	1,440
Los Angeles	846	1,508	.....	.....
Minneapolis	3,017	315	.....	.....
New York	323	125	.....	.....
Peoria	115	910	80	70
Portland, Ore.	143	506	135	.....
St. Louis	2,040	804	360	120
San Francisco	756	1,076	.....	.....
Seattle	25	16	.....	.....

Memphis a Feed Center

Nurtured really as a "War baby," there has grown up in the South—as elsewhere in the country—since 1914, an industry that for size, investment, and economic necessity, has taken rank as an outstanding industrial factor in our national welfare. We refer to the manufacture of commercial mixed feeds.

Here is an industry that, in a comparatively short time, has reached billion-dollar proportions, and its potential possibilities are as yet unlimited.

Started in a sort of haphazard manner as a commercial method of sweetening coarse grains and ground hay for horses and mules, the industry has expanded, through scientific research, improved machinery and intelligent selling, until today commercial feeds of every variety for poultry, livestock and even dogs are on the price lists of feed plants, and the branded names employed to designate grades and qualities have almost exhausted the English language.

Now all this did not just happen. There is a reason for it other than a mere desire to make something; a cause that is reflected in reports by mills from all over the South to the office of the Secretary of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, the headquarters of which are in Memphis. These reports show a fairly constant increase in production up to the point of the recent depression and which even now is on the upward grade again.

Eight years ago, a survey of Southern farm deficiencies showed these startling figures; 20% of the farms in the South raised no eggs; 23% had no garden; 37% were without a dairy cow; 46% made no butter; 46% did not raise a pig; 95% had no pure bred animals. But all of this has changed. Up until the height of the depression each year saw an increase in Southern farms' livestock population and much of the credit for this increase can be laid to the doors of the feed manufacturing industry.

But this is another story. What is not generally known is the tremendous investment that the production of mixed feeds entails. Memphis, for instance, has half a dozen feed manufacturing plants. Taking one as an example, here are some startling figures which show there is something more than a mere desire behind the industry. This particular plant has more than \$100,000 tied up in real estate, more than \$350,000 in buildings, and its machinery and equipment investment will reach another \$300,000. This, added to the value of raw materials on hand, brings the total invested capital in this particular plant to more than a million dollars.

An essential part of the modern plant today, too, is a tremendous expense of manufacturing, sales and distribution; a staff of nutrition experts and laboratory facilities.

It is no wonder then that the feeder who proved his belief in the efficiency of mixed feeds by mixing his own on the barn floor with a "six bit" shovel is finding in the commercially mixed feeds an economical, balanced digestible and nutritional ration for his poultry and livestock. Competition has been responsible for a pronounced increase in quality and the farmer-feeder has benefited.

The modern feed plant is as thorough in its formulas as any agricultural college, and because of the manufacturer's experience, is frequently ahead of our agricultural extension bureaus. The industry expends a fortune in research work alone, investigating and testing through its own laboratories and on its own livestock what is best for specific animals for certain purposes. This, in turn, means another investment in many instances of plant owned and operated experimental farms.

Memphis alone in normal times will produce about 350,000 tons of mixed feed a year. It is one of the outstanding feed centers in the country. Especially is this true of the South.

The Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n which is the trade organization for the Southern mills has been in existence eight years. It was organized by some far-seeing members of

the industry who saw a need for and a maintenance of an organization for co-operative and educational endeavors. It will hold its 9th annual meeting in Memphis October 15 and 16 which this year gives every indication of being the most outstanding convention the Association has ever held. In view of the fact that the convention will be held concurrently with that of the national organization of grain dealers, the mutual interests should be reflected in a greatly increased attendance for both organizations. Headquarters for the feed convention will also be at the Hotel Peabody and a cordial invitation is extended to every one who is interested in the feed industry and its problems and scope of endeavor to attend.

E. P. McNicol, with offices in the Sterick Building, is Secretary, and will gladly look after any hotel reservations prospective delegates may desire.

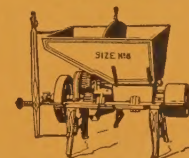
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Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Mineral mixtures
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Molasses
Cocunut oil meal	Oyster shell, crushed
Cod liver oil	Peanut meal
Charcoal	Peat moss
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Corn germ meal	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Cottonseed meal, cake	Poultry grits
Feed mixers	Salt
Feed concentrates	Sardine oil
Feeders for mills	Screenings
Fish meal	Sesame meal
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
Gluten, feed, meal	Soybean, meal
Hammer mills	Tankage
Iodine	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

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Is the hungry horde feeding in your house?

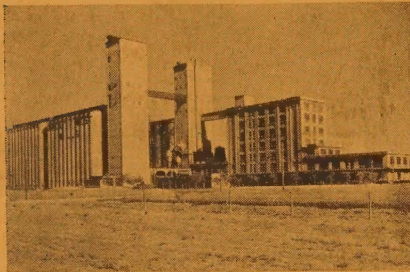
Have you been forced to join the "fall worry" club? Are you watching your temperature system for the next "hot spot" to develop? Are rice weevil, granary weevil and grain borers multiplying in your grain? Are you hoping again that you will be able to "get by" this year?

Grain insects seem to overwhelm all at once. By the

time their increasing numbers are realized the grain is badly cut and may be beginning to have weevily odor. Losses are inevitable, either directly or through mixing. Preventive fumigation is the answer; but unless you choose a fumigant that not only will kill adult insects but also will stop emergence of others from eggs you will not have a complete fumigation.

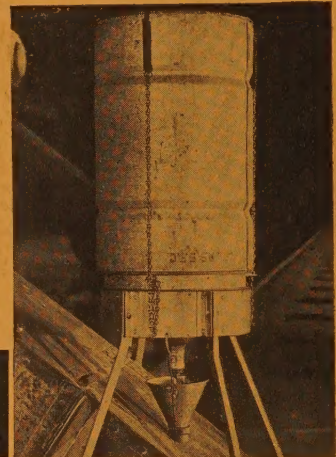
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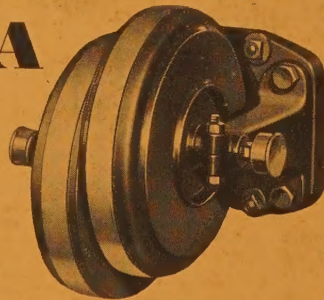
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